AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Tuesday, June 6, 1876.

Extensive Auction Trade Sale of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

Among the special features for our next regular sale we beg to note the following: A large and well-assorted stock of Custom-Made

CLOTHING

in Men's and Boys' wear, the sizes, quality, and workmanship of which we guarantee first-class. An extensive line of HATS and CAPS, including every variety of Men's and Boys' Fine Straw Hats in the Latest Styles. Fine Wool and Fur Hats, etc. A new and complete line of TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Shears, etc., and a fine display of Plated Goods in Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc. Also, Hardware, Saws, Hammers, etc. Large line Linens, including Table-Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Crash, etc. A miscellaneous stock, comprising Fancy Cassimeres, Shirtings, Cottonades, Jeans, Kid Gloves in great variety, Hosiery, Gent's Neck Wear, Suspenders, Overalls, Overshirts, Dress Shirts, Underwear, Umbrellas, Lace Shawls, Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, etc.; Brushes, Belts, Wallets, Fans, Laces, Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Pins, etc.

A RETAILER'S STOCK,

slightly damaged, will also be closed. Sale at 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Carpets.

The attention of the Trade is invited to our Trade Sales of Carpets, held every Tuesday. On Tuesday, June 6, we shall close out 76 Rolls Ingrains, Hemps, &c. Sale at 1 o'clock p. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Extra Fine Display of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Will be made at our Auction Sale of Wednesday June 7, and the goods MUST GO.

G. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall offer extra inducements to purchasers in Parlor and Chamber Sets in every style, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Springs, Rocking-Chairs, Hall Trees, What-Nots, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Baby Carriages, Oilcloth Carpets, Refrigerators, Ice-Chests, etc. At 11 o'clock, Carriages, Buggies, and Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE OF $20,000 WORTH Of Unredeemed Pledges

Consisting of a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Double-Barreled Breech-Loading Guns, Revolvers, Opera and Field Glasses, Clocks, Diamond, Emerald, Sapphire, Cameo, and Coral Jewelry, Solid Gold Chains and Jewelry, Solid Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c., the same having been deposited with Mr. A. Goldsmid, Pawnbroker, 99 East Madison-st., as collateral security, and will be sold at auction, to pay advances and charges, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., on TUESDAY, June 6, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Parasols, Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. THURSDAY MORNING, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF

Household Furniture, Carpets,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, 100 Black Walnut Centre-Tables. At salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., Saturday, June 10, 9:30 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE

Of Valuable South Park Boulevard Property—Elegant Homesteads, Handsome Dwellings—Lots on the Boulevard, Calumet and Forrest-avs., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., at auction.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1876.

Sale commencing at 3 o'clock, on the ground. Elegant stone-front dwelling, with the ground, 100 feet, east front, on South Park boulevard, and 132 feet, south front, on Thirty-eight-st.; 2 handsome brick dwellings, with lots, each 25 feet, south front, on Thirty-eighth-st., by 88 feet deep; 8 residence lots, east front, on South Park boulevard, each 25 by 132 feet deep; 10 residence lots, east front, on Calumet-av., each 25 by 124 feet deep; 6 residence lots, west front, on Forrest-av., each 25 by 124 feet deep. The title to the above property is perfect, having been in the present owner thirty-three years.

Terms of sale will be easy, and made known on day of sale. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required to be paid by each purchaser at the time of sale.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Office, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.

Large and Well Assorted Stock OF BOOTS & SHOES AT AUCTION, TUESDAY MORNING, June 6, at 9:30 o'clock.

Full lines of Congress, Alexis Ties, Slippers, Serge, and Kid Shoes in every style. Also 1,000 doz. Colored Shoes all styles.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

Auction sale of Chromos, Mirrors, &c., on Monday evening, June 5, at Mrs. J. Baty's Picture Frame Establishment, 708 West Lake-st., commencing at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

LADIES, You can buy your UNDERWEAR of us Cheaper than at any other house in the city. SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS. From Linens, Cambrics, or Cottons. Lots slightly soiled at less than cost of material.

245 WABASH-AV.

DENTISTRY.

DR. M'CHESNEY'S

Large and Elegant Dental Parlors, The Most Popular Resort for all Dental Operations.

...physician in office to administer gas, ether, and chloroform, with perfect safety. Go to sleep with pleasant dreams and wake up with your teeth out. ...the best full set; no better to be gotten in the city. Gold fillings one-third the usual rates, warranted 10 years. Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

TEETH | READER, if from necessity you wear your teeth in your pocket, ...of your mouth, don't despair. Go at once to ... VEDDER—23 years' experience—corner of ...and Kinzie, and get a set you can use with ...and satisfaction for $8. Small Gold fillings, ...; silver, 75 cents; teeth extracted, 50 cents.

TEETH, $8.

...MAGNUSSON, S. E. corner Randolph and ...rn-sts., Room 5 McCormick's Block, con... to make best full sets Teeth for $8. War... the same for which other dentists charge ...20 to $30. Teeth filled first-class at reduced...

BABY CARRIAGES.

BABY CARRIAGES, 4 wheels, $4.50, worth $7, up to the finest made at $25. Send for Ill. Catalogue. EXPOSITION BAZAAR, 205 W. Madison-st., cor Green.

PROFESSIONAL.

PILES AND FISTULA positively cured without pain or the use of knife, ligature, or caustic. A SURE CURE OR NO PAY. Consultations free. Dr. J. B. C. PHILLIPS, 107 & 109 Madison-st., Chicago.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 30. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CARPETS, Etc.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

121 and 123 State-st.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

We must close our present stock before July 1, and have reduced our prices on

5,000 Yards BODY BRUSSELS,

25,600 Yards TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

3-PLYS, INGRAINS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, | IN ENDLESS VARIETY, AT Lowest Prices.

We are determined to close out our stock of Carpets. Parties in search of bargains will consult their own interest by giving us a look before buying.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are selling at greatly reduced prices,

LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, CLARENCES, COACHES, COUPES, and COUPELETS.

Our Patent Counterbalanced Front FIVE-LIGHT LANDAUS & FALLING FRONT BERLIN COACHES are the leading Carriages of the day, and, for beauty of design, simplicity, and thoroughness of construction, are unsurpassed. The Falling Fronts to both are nicely counterbalanced by a Spring (which arrangement is Patented*), and can with each be lowered and raised with the finger.

We guarantee our work to be FIRST-CLASS, and to please in every particular.

*No infringement of our rights under the above patent, will be allowed.

H. KILLAM & CO., 29 Chestnut-st., New Haven, Conn.

C. O. TEN BROEKE is our Agent in Chicago.

RAILROADS.

Lightning Strikes,

And Liable to Strike Again.

THE OLD RELIABLE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Boston	$17.00
New York	16.00
Philadelphia	15.00
Baltimore	14.40
Washington	14.00

Passengers holding tickets by this route can stop over at any point desirable.

For full information call at the Company's Office, Palmer House; Grand Pacific Hotel, 83 Clark-st., and in Depot, Exposition Building, foot Monroe-st.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. Pass. Agent. L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Discount on City Taxes.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before June 1, 1876, borrow from persons owing City Real Estate Taxes for the year 1875 the amount of such taxes, allowing two (2) per cent discount, and after June 1, and prior to July 1, 1876, allowing one and one half (1½) per cent discount, and will issue vouchers therefor which may be used at once, or held until the owner is prepared to pay his other taxes.

By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee. Apply to S. S. HAYES, Comptroller, Room 3, City Hall.

CHICAGO, June 5, 1876.

In consequence of the death of John C. Partridge, of the late firm of J. C. Partridge & Co., it has become necessary to liquidate his interest in said copartnership. For that purpose, and in order to reorganize said firm and continue the business, the affairs of the late firm down to June 1, 1876, will be settled and wound up by the surviving partner thereof at the store, No. 57 Lake-st., where all persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forthwith present them.

LINN PALMER.

GOLD MINING.

The undersigned desires to arrange with one or more capitalists for working valuable gold property in North Carolina and Georgia, by the California Hydraulic process, and in connection with Stamp Mills. No intermediate parties will be treated with.

H. C. FREEMAN, Civil and Mining Engineer, Alto Pass, Union Co., Ill.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 10, Tribune Building.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEM'TS.

PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

PURE PICKLES in Malt Vinegar.

RICH SAUCES for Fish, Meat, and Game.

POTTED MEATS and FISH,

GENUINE MUSTARD,

SUPERIOR MALT VINEGAR,

JAMS, JELLIES, MARMALADES, and other

TABLE DELICACIES ARE DISPLAYED in the Agricultural Hall, where inspection is invited, and are sold by all dealers in first-class groceries in the United States and Canada. Every genuine article is labeled.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT.

We offer $100,000 on business property at SEVEN, in large loans; $2,000 at 8; $1,000, $1,200, and $2,300 at 9.

SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

POLITICAL.

Blaine's Case as Stated by One of His Personal Friends.

The Mainstroke Whereby He May Reinstate Himself in Favor.

Mulligan No Catholic, but a Presbyterian Since Early Manhood.

The Democrats Anxious to Keep the Investigation in Statu Quo.

An Argument in Favor of Withholding Those Letters.

Numerous Press Comments on the Recent Blaine Disclosures.

They Are Regarded as Fatal to His Chances for the Cincinnati Nomination.

All True Republicans Should Attend the Bristow Meeting To-Night.

Fervent Illinois Advocacy of the Man Whose Name Is a Platform.

How Bristow Stands in Kentucky---He Can Carry the State.

Political Jottings About Men and Things.

BLAINE.

FRIENDLY AND OTHERWISE.

WHAT HE WILL DO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The following is the status of the Blaine matter as it is put by one of Blaine's personal friends:

The situation in the Blaine case remains unchanged. The Committee on Judiciary held a full meeting yesterday morning for the purpose of discussing the question raised by Blaine's refusal to produce his private letters, but reached no conclusion. Scott Lord, when the matter was called up, at once said that this was a matter for the consideration of the House, and Frye, who has acted as counsel for Blaine, replied that, if that was the judgment of the Committee,

HE HAD NOTHING TO SAY,

but would simply ask that the previous question should not be called until a reasonable time—say a day or two—had been given for debate. Lord's proposition met with little or no support from the other Democrats on the Committee, and, after a discussion which lasted an hour and a half, on motion of Lord, the subject was postponed until next Tuesday. It now looks as though the Democrats intended to leave the matter just where it is now until after the Cincinnati Convention. They dare not bring it in the House, for there Blaine would have an opportunity to meet them on equal terms, and

REMEMBERING PAST EXPERIENCES,

they are not anxious for a hand-to-hand contest with him on the floor. Another circumstance which leads to the conclusion that the Democrats intend to leave the case as it is until after the Convention, was the discharge yesterday of the witnesses Atkins, Fisher, and Mulligan. If they had intended to push the matter immediately, they would have retained the last two, as their testimony would certainly be desired in connection with the letters, when produced. Blaine's persecutors have probably learned that, while the publication of the famous letters would be annoying to their author, their contents are of such a character as to throw no discredit upon him and intend, therefore, to leave the case as it now stands, believing that it cannot, by anything they may do, be made more damaging to the Presidential aspirations of the ex-Speaker. Blaine's friends will be very much disappointed if he allows his enemies to overthrow him in this way. While nothing can be learned from him inregard to his intentions,

IT WOULD NOT BE STRANGE

if he were to ask the House, to-morrow, or next day at the farthest, to hear him in a personal explanation. Should he do so, he would probably put the case before the House and the country in the very strongest light, showing the outrage that the sub-Committee attempted to commit upon his rights as a citizen by demanding of him his private correspondence, not only before it had been shown that it related in the remotest degree to the subject under investigation, but after

IT HAD BEEN PROVED

that but one letter, and that only indirectly, referred to it at all. An attack of this kind upon the Democrats of the Committee who have been persecuting him might be made very effective, especially if it should be followed by the production of the letters and the reading of them in the hearing of the House. Many of Blaine's friends believe that, by a bold, dashing move like this, he might recover all the ground he has lost within the past week, and

AROUSE A POPULAR ENTHUSIASM

such as has rarely been manifested in behalf of any candidate. Should the Democrats refuse him the opportunity, he would have gained a point, while other avenues would still be open to him. What his fate will be if he does not choose a policy like this, or one equally courageous, Washington politicians find it hard to determine.

BAD JUST NOW.

As the case now stands, Blaine's nomination at Cincinnati is not only doubtful but almost impossible. This is admitted even by his best friends, and the interest which is universally felt in the subject is shown by its constant and excited discussion at every public place.

AT THE MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE

yesterday nothing new was learned. The Aquila Adams letters and a general resolution, which had been referred to the Committee, were made the pretext for an attempt to discover the contents of some of the Blaine letters, but the move resulted in failure, and the subject was quickly dropped. The testimony taken strengthened the explanation of the Adams letter given by Blaine in the interview published a week ago, and, if it had not done so, it is hard to see whence the Committee would derive its authority to inquire into the matter, since the resolution referred to did not cover an investigation of the private dealings of individuals in the stock of any railway companies.

SEVERAL ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS

prevail relating to the character of the witness Mulligan, and the nature of his testimony. Some very ingenious theories of the motives which have actuated Mulligan's evidence have been set forth by the newspapers which are thick-and-thin supporters of Blaine. One of those is that Mulligan is a bigoted Catholic, and is working in the interest of the Jesuits against Blaine, and would not hesitate to swear to a lie to destroy a strong opponent of Catholicism.

THE TROUBLE WITH THIS THEORY

is that it is not true that Mulligan is a Catholic. It is a fact that Mulligan is not a Catholic. He has, on the contrary, been a Presbyterian since early manhood, and is a person whose character Blaine has not attempted to impeach. Indeed, his character has received the strongest support from Blaine's own witnesses, Fisher and Atkinson. It is

ALSO NOT TRUE

that Mulligan stole the Blaine letters from Fisher's safe. Mulligan Saturday afternoon, testified that he went with Fisher to the safe before leaving Boston for Washington, and took out the letter, in Fisher's presence. The belief of both Fisher and Mulligan was that the letters might in some way be needed in the evidence in Washington, in connection with the testimony of both of them. Fisher, being present in the Committee room, was appealed to to state if this was not the fact, and he said it was.

CONKLING AND WASHBURNE.

The Conkling men are very confident that the decline in the Blaine strength increases the prospects of Roscoe Conkling. The number of those who believe that "the great unknown" is Washburne is increasing.

THE INVESTIGATION.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The House Judiciary Committee met at 10 o'clock this morning, to consider the matter submitted to them by the Hunton Sub-Committee, concerning Blaine's refusal to produce letters obtained from Mulligan. A long discussion took place upon the question of compelling Mr. Blaine to produce the letters before the Sub-Committee, but, without coming to any conclusion, the whole matter was postponed till Tuesday next.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee met at 2 o'clock to-day.

Elisha Atkins was recalled. Said he does not know anything about any sales of any railroad bonds of any railroad which received subsidies from the Government, nor of any sales of Northern Pacific bonds. He was acquainted with the Aquilla Adams transaction, to which allusion had been made. Fisher proposed to witness at one time to take some Northern Pacific bonds, and witness agreed to do so. The firm of E. Atkins & Co. agreed to take $15,000 worth of them. Witness did not recollect what the firm was to receive for this amount. Was to receive them through Fisher from Blaine, but never got them, and the money was paid back by Fisher. He never had any other transactions in Northern Pacific, nor any transaction in Central Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Branch, Western Branch, Southern Branch, Sioux City & Pacific or Texas & Pacific Roads.

Blaine—Did I ever have any money interest in the transaction you allude to in Northern Pacific? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You got your money back with interest? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Then it was impossible for me to have derived any benefit from it? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Blaine asked that the letter written by Atkins 29th May, 1876, heretofore published in regard to this case, be put in evidence, which was done.

WARREN FISHER, JR.,

recalled, testified that he purchased from Blaine, Dec. 1, 1870, an interest in the Northern Pacific Road, and paid $25,000 for it. He did not now recollect what that interest was, but knew at that time. The attention of witness was called to a letter published in the New York *Sun* May 28, 1876, purporting to have been written by Blaine to witness, asking him to purchase one-eighth or one twenty-fourth part of an interest in the Northern Pacific Road, and he was asked if that was a correct copy of the letter received by him from Blaine.

Witness said it was. The original was destroyed Sept. 21, 1872, when witness and Blaine had the final settlement. He gave a copy of this letter to Mr. Allen. The original was not among the letters brought here by Mulligan. Witness never received his certificate of stock for his interest, and the money was afterwards returned by Blaine. He did not know why he did not receive his certificate. He never asked about it, but presumed it was because it was not a profitable enterprise. He did not know why the transaction was not consummated, nor

HOW BLAINE WAS ABLE TO CONTROL SUCH INTEREST.

Witness always understood that this was a purely friendly act on the part of Blaine, and that Blaine was not to have any interest in it in any way whatever. On the contrary, Blaine always said he could not take an interest in it at all. It had frequently been spoken of when Blaine visited his counting-room, and when opportunity offered Blaine notified witness about it. He never supposed that this stock belonged to Blaine. If it had been his and been in his possession, he could have delivered it, of course. He never doubted that he should get his money back, and on Sept. 21, 1872, it was returned, every cent of it, with interest.

By Hunton—He did not recollect that any of the letters brought here by Mulligan related to this transaction. He read only four or five of them recently. The letters he read did not refer in any manner to any of the different Pacific railroads which had been mentioned this afternoon.

JAMES MULLIGAN

was recalled, and said among the papers obtained by Blaine from him was one containing a copy of the law relating to grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad. There were also some figures on it, showing that it related to the 1/4 of 1-24 part which had been spoken of. He did not know whose handwriting it was in, but it was not in Blaine's.

Fisher was asked at this point what the paper was, and where he received it, and he replied he had no recollection of any such paper.

Mulligan said he found it in the desk among other papers, not particularly among the correspondence of Blaine with Fisher, but among all the papers.

Witness was requested to read the receipt given by Blaine to Fisher at the time Fisher paid over that $25,000. This receipt was published in the Aquilla-Adams correspondence, May 27.

After reading it, witness said that this was all the contract there was between Fisher and Blaine. He did not know why the stock was not delivered by Blaine, and after waiting about a year Fisher refused to take the stock because so long a time had elapsed.

Q.—And this is all you know about this transaction? A.—Yes, sir. I only know that Mr. Fisher paid money to Blaine, and Blaine paid it back to Fisher Sept. 21, 1871.

Q.—Did you ever hear anything more than you have testified about the matter alluded to from any one? A.—No, sir.

By Blaine—Were you asked to bring any papers with you when you were summoned? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Why did you bring these letters of mine? A.—I did not know what I was to be examined about. I supposed that it would be about the matter referred to in the Aquilla Adams letters, and so I brought these letters to refresh my memory. I brought them because they were written by you, and there might be something in them that I should be asked to explain.

Q.—Had you any reason to think that I wrote the memorandum of law you spoke about? A.—None at all, sir. Only I found it among the papers in the desk, and it related to the Northern Pacific.

Q.—You say you are not unfriendly to me. Do you know of any occasion for holding a grudge against me? A.—I never had any occasion to feel unfriendly, but thought I was not treated fairly on the occasion alluded to by Mr. Atkins yesterday.

Mr. Blaine was proceeding to make further inquiry on this point, when witness said, "Do you want me to go over all that? I will let you examine me if you will let me examine you afterwards."

The Chairman remarked that that was fair, but hardly pertinent to this inquiry under present resolution.

Mulligan, Atkins, and Fisher were allowed to return to their homes, but were notified they were not discharged, and when wanted would be notified by telegraph.

The Committee then adjourned till Monday.

MASSACHUSETTS SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—Public opinion here runs strongly against Blaine. The *Transcript* this afternoon says:

It is susceptible of proof on the testimony of well-known gentlemen now in Boston that Josiah Caldwell said in their presence, in this city, that he paid Mr. Blaine for his influence in securing legislation favorable to the railroad enterprise in which Mr. Caldwell was interested. It further says that, when on the way to Washington to answer the summons, Mr. Mulligan occupied a seat by himself, and by his side was a green bag containing the package of mysterious letters the contents of which Mr. Blaine refuses to disclose. In the seat behind Mr. Mulligan were Mr. Fisher and a well-known lawyer of this city, who had joined the party by accident, and to whom Mr. Fisher had said the evening before that he intended to tell the whole truth, and should not lie to save Mr. Blaine. The conversation naturally turned upon the Blaine investigation, and Mr. Fisher, pointing to the green bag, said substantially that there was "evidence in that bag which would damn Blaine." His companion asked what that meant, and Mr. Fisher replied that there was a letter in the bag from Mr. Blaine to Mr. Fisher, which said substantially, "I have had a great deal of trouble at the heel of the session to get this Little Rock & Fort Smith bill through," and subsequently the writer adds: "I think I deserve some compensation." The explanation of this is that the original grant to the road was with a restriction forbidding the sale of lands at less than a certain price per acre, and the "great deal of trouble" referred to was in regard to the removal of this restriction, which was ultimately accomplished to the decided advantage of the Company.

The *Transcript* sent a reporter to see the lawyer, and he admitted that the conversation occurred, and, while he would not authorize the use of his name at present, he did not deny that the version as given above was substantially correct, though adding that it was not "exactly accurate," and he voluntarily said that Mr. Fisher made another statement to him which was still more damaging to Mr. Blaine.

THE LETTERS.

THE LEGALITY OF THE SEIZURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 3.—On Wednesday last the final Republican State Convention assembled, and Iowa practically instructed its twenty-two delegates to Cincinnati to vote for James G. Blaine for the Republican nomination to the Presidency. The prize seemed to be surely in his grasp, as his friends could claim nearly enough votes to nominate him on the first ballot, and he was doubtless the second choice of enough to nominate him on the second or third. Now, all seems changed, and Mulligan has done it. There is this, however, to be said. Blaine had a clear legal, as well as moral, right to sieze his letters without Mulligan's consent, as apppears from the language of Blackstone: "When one hath deprived another of his property in goods or chattels personal, the owner of the goods may lawfully claim and retake them wherever he happens to find them, so it be not in a riotous manner or attended with a breach of the peace." To the same purpose are Lord Coke's Institutes (Vol. 3, 134). This proceeding is denominated "recaption" in the common law, and is as fully recognized as a part of it as the action of trespass or replevin. Even deception in such a case is *legally* justifiable, though of course not *morally*. Even Mulligan, however, does not claim that, when the letters were given to Blaine the last time, there was any promise to return them. Whatever, therefore, may be said of the policy of Blaine's taking and keeping those letters, there can be no doubt that in principle it was right.

In the eyes of any thinking man, also, there can be no wonder that he don't want them published, though they be wholly free from corrupt matter.

To illustrate: I have myself seen a letter written by Abraham Lincoln after one of his Senatorial campaigns, that, if published in 1860, just before the Chicago Convention, would very likely have lost him the nomination. That letter contains some very uncomplimentary allusions to some of the most prominent of his supporters in Illinois, which would surely have created trouble in the Illinois delegation, and destroyed its unanimity. In like manner, also, who can doubt that if any private letter of any of our Presidents since Washington had been sprung on the world at the critical moment, so much trouble of one kind or another would have arisen that those men never would have occupied their lofty positions. I could name the man, still living, who has in his possession a letter from one of the most popular and honored of all of them, which, if published at the critical day, would have utterly destroyed his chances for the White House, as it contained a confession utterly inconsistent with his supposed character.

On the other hand, a very prominent lawyer of this city has a letter from Mr. Blaine in which he expressly declined to enter into a speculation he had contemplated and had the money in hand to invest it, on the single ground that a measure calculated to advance it would surely come before Congress.

I understand this letter may be published, and, if it is, it will do much to clear Blaine from all charges of corruption, on the ground that a corrupt man takes everything that comes in his way. Yours truly, A. H. W.

PRESS COMMENTS.

TOM SCOTT AND THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

New York Staats-Zeitung.

It is known with what zeal Tom Scott worked last year for his Texas & Pacific Railroad, and especially how, after the comedy performed in St. Louis, he was confident that he could obtain from Congress the desired guarantee for the interest upon two hundred or more millions of bonds.

But in this session it could not be done, on account of the Presidential election standing at the door. Neither party dared to enter upon the campaign with the burden which such a measure would have imposed; and with all the aid of the lobby, Scott was not able to obtain a favorable report either from the Committee of the House or that of the Senate, although it is notorious that in the first-named Committee, if not in the second, a majority of the members look with very favorable eyes upon Tom and his bonds. He was allowed to withdraw, with the friendly counsel to be patient.

Tom had to make the best of this, and, with his colossal energy, set to work to pursue his chances. One needs to look around only a little behind the curtain to find him now everywhere. His business is to turn the autumn elections in his interest, and he is not lazy. As Jay Gould once said before a committee of our Legislature, "In Democratic districts, I am a Democrat; in Republican districts, a Republican; in doubtful districts, doubtful, but everywhere an Erie man;" so Tom Scott is a Democrat with Democrats, a Republican with Republicans, but everywhere a Texas Pacific man. Like Jay Gould, he knows how to estimate the value of the press, and he has recently been particularly busy in making sure of the services of prominent journals.

Tom appears to have confidence in the chances of the Democracy. We have latterly met with his articles in the special Tammany organ, the *Express*, of this city, and it has now been stated in the *Sun* that in the recent sale of the *World* Tom was able to assure to himself an essential interest in that organ of the Democracy. All the answer which the *World* has to make to this is that, if it were correct, Scott would have acted very prudently—just as prudently, in fact, as the great financiers who at another time lent a helping hand to the editor of the *Sun*. In this way, the *World* admits that Scott is to be counted among its owners, and we may accordingly be prepared to see the *World* performing for Scott the same service which the *Tribune* renders to Gould. Since the *Express* also is working for Scott, it is not risky to conclude that there is a great intimacy between Scott and Tammany. Tammany's intimacy with Gould was proved last autumn.

This union of Tammany with the railroad kings is not new. Every one remembers the noble alliance of Tweed and Fisk. The prospect that the Democracy, if it should come into power and take the Texas Pacific Road under its protection, is not especially calculated to render the people enthusiastic for the Democracy. The corruption of parties could not be more fully revealed than by the one presenting in Blaine a tool of the Union and Northern Pacific speculators, and the other nominating some servant of Tom Scott. But for the present we will hope that such influences will not triumph either in Cincinnati or St. Louis, but that the Goulds and the Scotts will be equally disavowed at both places.

Albany (N. Y.) Argus.

The New York *Sun* makes the astounding disclosure that Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, is the person who lately purchased the New York *World*. The *World* of yesterday may be taken as confirming the statement made by the *Sun*. The appearance of this great railroad magnate, who is pressing upon Congress an enterprise for which he asks assistence from the Federal treasury, in the politics of this State, is certainly a significant circumstance. The Democracy of New York will not receive with patience the suggestion that Thomas A. Scott should dictate the action of their delegtes to the National Convention.

FIRST BLOOD FOR DON CAMERON.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.).

Blaine has fallen. However justly he may merit the confidence of the country and however generously his immediate friends may judge him, as a Presidential candidate, either now or hereafter, he will live only in the history that ante-dates the 1st of June, 1876. On the day that Mr. J. Don Cameron accepted a seat in the Cabinet to aid in Blaine's overthrow, Blaine brought the freshest garlands of victory from the Republican people, and seemed strong enough to bid defiance to his enemies. Forty-eight hours thereafter the new War Minister drags the imperious Commoner into his camp a mangled political suicide, and is now about to administer upon his political effects. It is a terrible, a hopeless fall, and Blaine greatly aided his foes to make their victory decisive. . . . Had James G. Blaine been on trial merely for his life, as an ordinary prisoner struggling for existence even with dishonor, he might with propriety have called in the legal cunning of such men as Judge Black and Matt Carpenter to acquit guilt or to vindicate innocence; but he was on trial for much more than life—for his right to rule the first nation of the earth; for his fitness to direct the destiny of forty millions of free people.

BLAINE VERSUS BLAINE.

New York Post (Ind. Rep).

The most troublesome witness with whom Mr. Blaine has to deal is Mr. Blaine himself. We have taken his own account of the latest aspect of the case. We have put aside the more highly colored narrative of Mulligan—his story of Mr. Blaine's pitiful pleading in behalf of himself and his family, and his threat of suicide. Upon Mr. Blaine's own unadorned account it is difficult to see how he can overcome the damaging evidence which he has furnished against himself. If he is innocent, why should he conceal anything which he has done? If there is nothing which can injure him in these letters, why should he take such pains to suppress them? These questions are sure to be asked. Rather than have them asked Mr. Blaine might well consent to the publication of all the particulars of the follies of his youth and the venial sins of his manhood; but there was really no danger of such a publication. If Mr. Blaine could not trust Mulligan he could trust the Judiciary Committee. Some of its members are warm friends of his, and have already secured for him fair treatment, if not actual indulgence.

POINTS IN MR. BLAINE'S CASE.

Washington Correspondence Boston Herald.

The Democrats on the floor of the House are exceedingly anxious that there should be no more investigations of Mr. Blaine at present. They have seen enough to convince them that there is a splendid field for such investigation in Mr. Blaine's case. If he is nominated at Cincinnati, there will probably be a special committee on the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad to investigate its formation, the legislation in its behalf, its land-grant, its bonds, and the various suspicious transactions in them.

It is well known that Caldwell set apart a half a million of the securities of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Road in Washington and Little Rock.

It is well known that Mr. Blaine had large quantities of these bonds from Caldwell, that he sold them to Anson P. Morrill, James M. Hagar, Darius Alden, Abner Coburn, and others of Maine; and that he refunded the money when the bonds went down.

It is well known that important legislation in behalf of the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad was obtained while Mr. Blaine was Speaker of the House and a holder of its bonds.

Mr. Blaine himself has testified that a large quantity of its bonds which belonged to "a certain interest" (which he did not describe) were sold to the Atlantic & Pacific (F. B. Hayes) and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroads.

The evidence on all these matters is accessible, and if Mr. Blaine is nominated the Democrats, no doubt, will try to get at it. But at present they want to help Mr. Blaine all they can, so that he can be nominated at Cincinnati, and they can have some fun with him afterward.

CERTAINLY UNFORTUNATE.

Utica Herald (Ellis Roberts—Anti-Conkling).

Mr. Blaine is certainly unfortunate in having been the author of any letters, on any subject, which he is not willing to submit to the public, under the peculiar and delicate circumstances which have brought a knowledge of their existence. However eminent the legal counsel may be who advise and sustain him in this course, and however contemptible and suspicious the motives and actions of the witness Mulligan, the existence of the letters remains, and the curious speculation as to their contents must be increased by the reluctance of Mr. Blaine on the one hand and the ferocious determination of Mulligan on the other to make them public. The revelations of this investigation have been so unexpected, so contradictory, and so altogether dramatic, that it is impossible to estimate their influence upon Mr. Blaine's ascendancy at Cincinnati until the end is reached and definite conclusions can be drawn with safety. As the matter now stands, the public will not hesitate for an instant, on all issues of veracity, in accepting the statements of Mr. Blaine, corroborated as they are by reputable witnesses, against those of the bookkeeper Mulligan.

MUD THAT STICKS.

New York Tribune (Blaine organ).

At last it looks as if some of the mud thrown at Mr. Blaine might stick. There is nothing in the testimony of the witness Mulligan calculated to produce much effect, excepting in the matter of the private letters. These Mr. Blaine must in some way promptly explain. It was natural enough that he should demand possession. They clearly belonged either to the man to whom they were sent or to the man who wrote them. Mulligan had no right to them, and it is equally clear that no man is willing to have his private correspondence with friends stolen and its publication by his enemies threatened. But the public, in this case, will not consider these technical points. Some explanation about the letters is indispensable, or it will be believed that they conceal something which will not bear the light.

A DESPERATE CASE.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser (Rep.).

If Mr. Blaine's case is not a very desperate one, he may thank his own impetuosity for the general impression that it is. That he has a legal right to the letters which he captured, is not disputed. If he wrote them they are his own. But why he should not allow them to be produced in testimony, and why he should even refuse to let the Committee see them, if they contained no matter bearing upon the case in hand, is more than the country can at present understand. Far better would it have been for him to expose some little family matters, through the publication of these letters, than to rest under the inevitable suspicion which is involved in his forcible suppression of them, taken in connection with the witness Mulligan's testimony. However, what family secrets could have been imparted in business letters is more than we can imagine. So long as the letters are withheld, the people will be apt to think that they contain more damaging testimony against Mr. Blaine than they probably do.

THE "POLICY OF SILENCE" FATAL.

Cleveland Leader (Rep.).

Whilst Mr. Blaine is correct on general principles in this position, there are exceptional circumstances which make his nervous anxiety to keep those letters from the public view very unfortunate. He is a leading candidate for the Presidential nomination, and the scandals, or slanders, brought up against him and not thoroughly disposed of before nomination will be used with deadly effect after nomination. A frank disclosure may be damaging to some extent, but in the case of such a man as Mr. Blaine cannot be one-tenth as damaging as manifest anxiety to conceal. We cannot believe Mr. Blaine, in any of his business transactions, has been guilty of a single act that, if laid bare in all its details, would injuriously affect him in the estimation of honorable men. But when the policy of concealment is adopted Mr. Blaine's friends are placed at a disadvantage. They can only express their own conviction of his honor and integrity. They cannot with this alone silence accusations and insinuations of wrong-doing to which a "policy of silence" has given force and venom.

SENATOR OGLESBY'S EXPERIENCE.

Washington Correspondence Boston Herald.

The same influences which Senator Oglesby, of Illinois, found dominant in New Hampshire will operate everywhere. Mr. Oglesby, who, whatever may be said of his abilities or his political opinions, differs from his colleague in being a clean-handed person, and a politician of the better sort, went to New Hampshire, two months ago, to stump for the Republican ticket. He was very friendly to Mr. Blaine, and reckoned himself one of his supporters when he set out for the Granite State. During his tour of the towns, he talked a good deal with the people, and found out their likes and dislikes. To his great surprise he did not find anybody who had confidence in Mr. Blaine. This surprised him very much, for he had come to believe, in common with many others in the West, that New England was solid and enthusiastic in the support of Mr. Blaine. When he inquired what was thought of Mr. Blaine in the towns along the State line of Maine, the plain people all told him that Mr. Blaine went to Congress a poor man thirteen or fourteen years ago, and now they had heard that he was worth a million. He had been in Congress all the time, and they did not want to know any more about him. Mr. Oglesby came back as much of a Bristow man as he was a Blaine man when he went to New Hampshire.

THE FEAR OF TOM SCOTT.

Keokuk Gate-City (Rep.).

We are very much of a Blaine man if all investigation still growingly leaves him the right man for Republicans to make a President of. And we are not a bit of a Blaine man if any facts disclosed shall show he isn't. It is becoming quite clear that Tom Scott and his Southern Railroad, the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Northern Pacific Railroad, intend to fasten on the Government a steal of over $300,000,000 if in their power, by trying to make the Government buy back from the Pacific Companies the land-grants at the rate of $2.50 per acre. Now, if it turns out that Tom Scott and these several Pacific Railroad gentlemen have been devoted enough to Mr. Blaine to perjure themselves to shield him, then the shadow of the colossal swindle which rests beyond them, but which will march upon the Treasury when they are ready, makes their devotion to him one that will frighten the mass of the people from his support.

"AN IMPOSSIBLE CANDIDATE."

New York Graphic (Ind. Rep.).

The disclosures yesterday demolish Mr. Blaine's last hope of a nomination at Cincinnati. He is an impossible candidate henceforth. Even though innocent of any crime, he is too deeply involved in doubtful complications, and is too heavily overweighted with charges to be available. No candidate could be elected on explanations. Mr. Blaine has too many explanations to make; he asks people to read and believe altogether too much; he raises too many unanswerable questions to be thought of as a possible candidate. His smartness has been his ruin. He has too much speculation in his eye. He has outwitted himself, and it is with profound regret that we drop the name of this really able, experienced man, from whom the country expected so much, from the list of possible Presidents. His discomfiture reduces the number of actual candidates and increases the chances of Mr. Conkling, who, a week ago, was regarded as almost out of the count.

HIS NOMINATION OF DOUBTFUL EXPEDIENCY.

Toledo (O.) Commercial (Rep.).

With much anxiety we look forward to Mr. Blaine's explanation, and desire that it shall be so pronounced and clear in every detail, that his integrity will be unquestioned, and that his many friends throughout the country may be convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that he has been and still is free from all possible taint of corruption. Unless this is done, clearly and explicitly, his great strength as a candidate will speedily dissolve as the morning mist before the rising sun. Even as it is, his connection with railroad speculations has been such as to render it a question of great moment whether his nomination would not be an act of doubtful expediency. Would it not be one of absolute peril to the Republican party?

BLAINE "TO PASS INTO RETIREMENT."

Springfield Republican (Ind.).

There is not much occasion for the *Republican* to comment upon these distressing revelations. They point clearly to facts we have long feared, to results we have for some time apprehended. Mr. Blaine and his friends will not readily yield his character or his position still; but he is certain, sooner or later, to pass into the retirement that has overtaken, within these last few years, other of our distinguished public men, who, in haste to be rich, have trifled with their public reputations, and compromised the integrity of their public actions. And it will not be many days before it will be apparent to everybody that his nomination at Cincinnati is an impossibility. The slates for the Republican National Convention may begin to be reconstructed at once.

A SPEEDY CULMINATION WANTED.

Minneapolis Tribune (Rep.).

There is this much about this Blaine business, and that is, we must have a speedy culmination of the evidence against him or a free hanging of his accusers. Or more, Mr. Blaine's sweeping destruction of the charges against his integrity by the disclosure of his whole political and business record. This thing is getting serious. We must know something definite before June 14. If Blaine is guilty, out with it. If innocent, we can't see much hope for the Republican party in sticking to him unto a nomination for President, if that is possible.

BLAINE'S COAL LAND.

Boston Globe.

Mr. Blaine bought 173 acres of coal land on the Monongahela River, about thirteen years ago, for $21,000. These lands are now taxed for $48,000, or more than twice what he paid for them. They are regarded by good judges of coal property to be worth about $70,000. They have never been operated at all, and have never yielded Mr. Blaine a cent of income. So much for the statement that most of his property was "derived" from this investment. The truth is that this little speculation in coal lands is one of the smallest of Mr. Blaine's operations. It has been a source of expense to him, rather than a means of income. His wealth has come from other sources.

"UNFORTUNATE FOR BLAINE."

St. Paul Pioneer-Press (Rep.).

It is unfortunate for Blaine that a complication of this sort should have arisen just on the eve of the Cincinnati Convention, and that he should have in self-defense to seek the shady side of the hedge, just when he should be standing in the full sunlight of day, above impeachment and above suspicion.

"EVIDENCE THAT LEAVES ROOM FOR DOUBT."

New York Mail (Rep.).

It is one thing to save private character from calumnies, and quite another to win a Presidential nomination in the face of calumnious charges and of evidence that leaves room for doubt.

HIS PROSPECTS DAMAGED, IF NOT DESTROYED.

Toledo (O.) Blade (Rep.).

That the affair will damage, if not destroy, the very bright prospects of the accused gentleman for the Cincinnati nomination is too evident to be longer questioned.

BRISTOW.

BRISTOW AND REFORM.

MONDAY'S MASS-MEETING.

A mass-meeting will be held, under the auspices of the Bristow Club, at McCormick Hall, Monday evening, June 5, at 8 o'clock, to give expression to the sentiment of the Republicans of Chicago favorable to the nomination of Benjamin Helm Bristow, of Kentucky, to the office of President of the United States in the Centennial Year of American Independence.

The following are but a few out of 1,300 names uniting in a call for such meeting:

E. C. Larned,	George L. Otis,
C. B. Lawrence,	H. H. Nash,
J. H. Dunham,	N. K. Fairbank,
T. W. Harvey,	W. H. Turner,
F. D. Gray,	Samuel Bliss,
Robert Collyer,	A. C. McClurg,
George Schneider,	Julius Rosenthal,
Jacob Rosenberg,	A. T. Galt,
A. M. Wright,	E. G. Mason,
Franklin MacVeagh,	Edmund Juessen,
George Sturges,	F. Baumann,
R. S. Tuthill,	Kirk Hawes,
E. G. Keith,	H. J. Willing,
J. J. Lalor,	Adolph Moses,
George E. Adams,	Jacob Gross,
C. R. Corbin,	Dr. F. Mahl,
M. L. Scudder,	John C. Haines,
A. L. Coe,	F. C. Russell,
R. E. Jenkins,	C. D. Larrabee,
A. L. Morrison,	Eugene A. Sittig,
Horace White,	Charles Degenhardt,
John M. Clark,	E. A. Otis,
Henry Field,	Jacob Beiresdorf,
Alonzo Huntington,	L. C. Paine Freer,
David Fales,	August Bauer,
N. P. Smith,	John G. Shortall,
Thomas S. Wallin,	Godfrey Snydacker,
A. M. Pence,	Edwin Lee Brown,
H. W. Jackson,	C. P. Kellogg,
Isaac N. Arnold,	N. Ludington,
John S. Cooper,	H. W. S. Cleveland,
William Vocke,	A. B. Mason,
Otto Peltzer,	W. H. Swift,
Edward A. Small,	Bryan Lathrop,
Jacob Boser,	A. Ryerson,
James L. High,	H. B. Galpin,
Caspar Butz,	J. B. Adams,
Joseph Pollak,	S. J. Medill,
Charles V. Dyer,	E. Walker,
C. T. Hotchkiss,	B. F. Mix,
Thomas Dent,	Frank M. Blair,
D. J. Schuyler,	H. N. Mann,
Max Eberhardt,	Samuel Appleton,
Daniel Goodwin, Jr.,	E. S. Waters,
Philip Stein,	John L. Thompson,
Ernst Prussing,	J. E. Otis,
Gwynn Garnett,	James A. Kirk,
W. C. Reynolds,	Julius S. Rumsey,
Samuel Straus,	William L. Ogden.

The following citizens will address the meeting: the Hon. E. C. Larned, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Judge C. B. Lawrence, A. M. Wright, Esq., the Hon. Eugene Cary, the Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, George Schneider, Esq., E. A. Small, Esq., the Hon. William Vocke, James L. High, Esq., Franklin MacVeagh, Esq., Kirk Hawes, Esq., the Hon. A. L. Morrison, the Hon. Edmund Juessen, E. G. Mason, Esq.

BRISTOW IN ILLINOIS.

A NEW ELEVATION OF POLITICAL LIFE WOULD FOLLOW HIS ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 3.—Since THE TRIBUNE renounced affiliation with the Liberal element which supported Horace Greeley for the Presidency four years ago, I have been one of the constant readers of its columns. From that time I have admired its unflagging endeavors in furthering that change for the better in political affairs which is so much admired by every patriot, and which is so absolutely necessary as the chief source of national life and strength. It has appeared to me to be the typical representative of the masses of the Northwest, whose conspicuous features are energy and integrity. As a reader of papers from all over the country, I am obliged to concede that THE TRIBUNE gives faithful and forcible expression to the national spirit concerning general politics, general religion, and general progress. Beyond the possibility of a doubt, the people of this land are practical and moral. THE TRIBUNE, if I am a good judge, recognizes the fact, and indorses the validity of it by constant endeavor to keep it alive and make it an ever-growing reality. I am confident that it is a great satisfaction to the masses of the Northwest to know that so potent a power for improving and shaping the health of the national life is as untiring as it is wise and reliable. That THE TRIBUNE is honest in its desire for legitimate and permanent political reformation, its choice of a man for the Presidency during the next four years is a convincing argument. When THE TRIBUNE demanded Benjamin H. Bristow for the next Republican President, it announced itself as the consistent champion of political reform—the true exponent of the masses who are honest, and the invincible hater of the pervading corruption now demoralizing the whole country.

Like THE TRIBUNE, my faith in Benjamin H. Bristow is absolute. I believe the election of this man to the Presidency would signify something more than a party triumph. To judge from his record, it would signify that Bristowism would be energetically transfused into the whole body politic. By Bristowism I mean those noble principles which command the respect of mankind and exalt nationality. I believe that before the resistless force of his executive brilliancy, and the invincible power of his honesty, corruptionists would find it more comfortable in back seats. The malaria of political plunder now penetrating every community would yield to a new vitalizing and purifying element. The rising generation, as well as all classes, would have a living pattern of rigid and practical patriotism at the head of the nation as attractive and exemplary to the whole world as "the spirits of '76." A new elevation of political life would be a grand epoch in our history of unmeasured extent and of moral sublimity. His uncommon fidelity to the whole country would redound as a credit to human intelligence and human freedom. With faith in the correctness of the above statements, I honestly believe that every man who works for the election of Bristow is a patriot, desirous of the present welfare and future glory of his country. Wisdom, courage, and honesty are qualities more to be desired in an Executive than political acumen. Among our leading Republicans, there are other brave, unshaken spirits, but what name could be mentioned which would be so absolutely the synonym of ability, statesmanship, and honesty of purpose as Bristow? In what other name would there be such magic and power for reorganizing the affairs of Government?

If the Cincinnati Convention heads the Republican ticket with the name of a politician who is the leader of politicians, and supported unanimously by the Whisky interest (with which the masses are wholly disgusted), then there is every reason for believing that the leaders of the party have descended from greatness of purpose to the narrowness and selfishness of personal aggrandizement. But, if on the other hand, it heads the ticket with the name of a man unanimously and enthusiastically the strongest with the masses, then the party will, as heretofore, retain its high position, and continue to stand as the people's party, in the interest of the country and humanity. If any one desires proof that Secretary Bristow would be the strongest with the masses, let him learn from history what it is that the people like best and venerate most in a leader. A glance at the past reveals the fact that nothing is more acceptable to a moral and practical people than unselfishness, courage, honesty, and sincerity. A glance through the last year reveals, with even greater clearness, the fact that nothing is more odious to the masses than connivance and the election of thorough politicians by politicians and rings made powerful by public plunder. In this age of political corruption and desolation, how admirable and refreshing has been the course of him who has labored aggressively for the safety and interest of his whole country,—totally regardless of personal results or advantages. We know to our sorrow what government is when converted into a machinery for enriching and aggrandizing politicians. Who does not hope that we may know to our joy in the next four years what government is when run on the principle of honesty and disinterested patriotism. Let us work with him whose natural instincts command him, "Let no guilty man escape." Let us stand by him who looms up as the nearest approximate to a lofty ideal of virtue and manhood. May THE TRIBUNE continue to work for Bristow, for by so doing it "Stands by the country fearlessly and effectively."

Respectfully, ARGUS.

THE KIND OF MAN BRISTOW IS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 3.—If you will allow me I want to say to THE TRIBUNE readers, with reference to our Bristow Club meeting last night, that neither Robert Collyer's figure of Bristow as a rat-terrier nor the Rev. Mr. Miller's "go to hell" anecdote is "precisely expressive of Gen. Bristow's character." This, at least, is my judgment, based upon a personal and official acquaintance with the Secretary of the Treasury, beginning soon after his accession to the Cabinet.

That it has been Gen. Bristow's lot to "pose out, and grip, and break the back of corruption" as no other man in the nation has had either the courage or the ability to do, was not with him a matter of choice—but of duty. And it is this loyalty to duty, to carefully weighed and definitely settled principle which is the mainspring of all of his actions, the key-note to his whole life.

But he is neither a rat-catcher nor a thief-taker by nature; and it is a source of pain and regret to those who know him best—and, so knowing, admire and respect him most—that a false popular impression of him is crystallizing in such expressions as "Bull-dog Ben," "Thieves' Terror," etc. His is a large character; and his, the people are learning to hope and believe is a loftier destiny than that of "Watch-dog of the Treasury," howsoever worthy and useful such Cerberus functions may be.

With the sterner stuff of the Roman father, yet his heart is as generous and tender as that of Lincoln himself; and though he has never hesitated to go where duty and the right point him, no matter what the sacrifice, he is neither vindictive nor brutal.

And this brings me to Mr. Miller's little story, the substantial truth of which, *as acted*, history itself attests. But that Mr. Bristow used the language therein quoted no one who knows him will for a moment believe. In the first place, Mr. Bristow's manner is the furthest possible removed from the melodramatic. "Sir, I will not sell my country for silver and gold," might have fallen from the lips—it would be fruitless to go deeper into the anatomy—of many of those of equal prominence upon the stage of public life. From Gen. Bristow such a pompous, grandiose speech is as impossible as is the brutality of the other sentence, "You may take your property and go to hell!"

Secretary Bristow is a gentleman as well as statesman; as well bred as he is honest; as courteous as he is inflexible; and his intercourse with the member of Congress and the United States Senator of the period—nay, even with one of his brother Cabinet officers—has not yet caused him to adopt the particular variety of masculine English which these Buffalo Bills of legislation and Bardolphs of Ministers have transplanted from the Billingsgate and the Bowery to the Council Halls and Executive Chambers of the nation. I am, etc., F. W. R.

P. S.—As it is reasonably certain that, in the language of Col. Juessen, Benjamin H. Bristow will be nominated either at Cincinnati or elsewhere, THE TRIBUNE will, of course, and with its usual enterprise, furnish its myriad readers with an authentic campaign biography of the People's President. The sooner the better. He cannot be too well known; the more thoroughly he is, the more triumphant will be our victory at the polls next November. R.

WHAT WE NEED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 4.—In some remarks you made to some of your correspondents yesterday you speak very lightly, if not sneeringly, of the probability of Bristow's nomination by the Democrats. Although I am glad to observe that the prospect of Bristow's nomination by the Republican party grows more hopeful every day, I think it is not advisable to be too sure of it. The machine of party is too strong yet, and there are other candidates in the field besides Blaine; candidates who, according to their own statement and the figures of Eastern papers, are ahead of Bristow. Go back to 1860, and you will find that Abraham Lincoln would not have been nominated had it not been for the "little squad" of true and good patriots who worked against the then favored sons of the party, namely: Seward and Chase. Both of them were good and honorable men; but the "little squad" gave us a man who was the noblest of all, at the calling of whose name the heart of every American beats prouder. As things are at present, and as you state in your editorials to-day, we are by no means certain of the success of the Republican candidate, and we must, therefore, put up a man who would be supported by the good men of all parties. The old issues of the two parties have died out anyway, and what is left is simply the frame and the organization. All the country needs at present is the active participation of all good and able men in the problems now before us. The party-horses on both sides have talked long enough about reform and about the currency, we now want a man at the head of our Government who has shown to us that he is

able and willing to enact reform in the Civil Service, and to handle the nation's money.

Add to these two political problems the problem of education, and all may be well yet with our beloved country. For the two first we need such an Administration as we can expect from Secretary Bristow; after the problem of education we, the people, must look ourselves, and indeed that we must do. Our Congress and our Legislatures are chock-full of men as stupid as Jackasses, and it would never be possible for them to get elected if the mass of the people were as educated as Fourth-of-July orators try to make us believe.

With such men in Congress we shall continue to see the same sad spectacle of men holding Government offices according to their ability to buy their appointment, regardless of their fitness for the office. As it is, our Congress is not only a mere market for office-seekers, but the majority of law-makers are so totally ignorant about parliamentary decorum and rules that their sessions afford a most lamentable picture to the world at large.

As far as I know, there is no other issue before the country; it is not parties we need, but men of character, of ability, and honesty. Civil Service reform, currency, and education are what agitate the public mind exclusively at present. That's absolutely all we need, and with Bristow we know we can get it. Yours, etc., ALF. BRAND.

BRISTOW IN KENTUCKY.

MEN OF ALL PARTIES FAVORABLE TO HIM.

A Louisville correspondent of the New York *Times* thus writes of the estimation in which Gen. Bristow is held in Kentucky:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—The devotion of the Republicans of this State to Bristow is something which must be seen to be appreciated. There is nothing perfunctory, nothing of the "favorite son," in it. They believe that of all mentioned Bristow is most fit, and, if nominated, most sure to be President, and for that reason, and not because he lives in Kentucky, they are going to Cincinnati to work for him, and vote for him so long as there is the slightest chance of success. The State feeling in the matter only goes to the extent that they believe that with Bristow they can break up the Democratic party in Kentucky by detaching the old Whigs from it, and not only carry it for Bristow but make it at the worst a doubtful State in the future. When this was first suggested, I will confess that I was somewhat amused at the idea of any Republican whatever, under any possible circumstances, carrying Kentucky. It was, I think, Gen. Murray, the United States Marshal, who first presented me with this unique view of politics, and I am afraid I showed my incredulity. Afterward Col. Kelly, editor of the Louisville *Commercial*, said the same thing, and also informed me that he was serious in saying it. Then I thought it of sufficient consequence to put the plain question to Gen. Harlan whether he thought Gen. Bristow could carry Kentucky, and his answer was that he certainly did think so. Being asked his reasons for his opinion, he said, in substance, that Bristow, owing to his social position, his being an old Whig, a native of Kentucky, and to his recent official career, would rally around him the old Whigs of the State, who have for the last sixteen years voted with the Democracy, and would thus disintegrate the Democratic party in the State. These Whigs, he said, had never really affiliated with the Democrats, but had long been hoping for a chance to break away from them, and the nomination of Bristow would afford them the opportunity for which they have waited so long. Everybody, he said, in Kentucky is tired of the tyranny of Democratic rule except the hide-bound Democrats themselves, and a large majority would be glad to destroy it, provided it can be done without subjecting them to the prejudice of seeming to belong to the "nigger" party. With Bristow they can do it, for although he is as pronounced a Republican as Morton, or Conkling, or Blaine, or Hayes, yet he is a Kentuckian of high social rank, and as against this fact the prejudice would not avail. It was said, furthermore, by all the Republicans with whom I talked that the late Convention of the party was ample proof of all these facts. Never had there been such numbers, never such unanimity, never such enthusiasm. There were about 700 delegates present and many hundreds of attendants, but there was not a man who was not for Bristow, not one who did not believe that he could carry Kentucky. I have now stated a general conviction which, if correct, is of some political importance, and as to that the reader can judge as well as I. But it can be added as a certainty that Kentucky is honestly, earnestly, devotedly for Bristow, and believes that he has a fair chance to be nominated.

In the field he was but one brave man among thousands; in the Kentucky Senate he was a host in the courage and fidelity with which he, as one of a little band, helped to lay broad and deep the foundation upon which the Republican party of Kentucky was to rest. At the moment when he is so prominently before the nation, a brief sketch of his legislative career will not be without interest, especially to that large class who assume to doubt his Republicanism because he is a Kentuckian. Happily for him and the country, his term in the Senate covered the period when the State Legislatures had to pass on the most positive of all Republican measures, and he had the opportunity to record himself not only a Republican, but one of that kind the Democrats imagine they contemn when they call them Radicals. On all party questions he voted precisely as Gerrit Smith or Joshua Giddings would have voted. When the Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery, was submitted to the Legislature, it was rejected, but Bristow, with ten other fearless and sincere Republicans, voted for it. Not content with this, and determined to put the Democratic party on record beyond all question, soon afterward they introduced and voted for a resolution to reconsider the vote and adopt the amendment, but the Democrats defeated it, and Bristow gained all that he expected. Not long after this, the Democrats introduced a modification of those negro regulation bills which were so common in the South just after the War, and which practically re-established slavery. Against this Bristow both voted and worked, and so he did against any and every measure devised by Democratic ingenuity to perpetuate barbarism and suppress freedom. I have carefully searched the record of his life, and find that throughout his public career he has earnestly and sincerely served the Republican cause with sword and pen, with words and acts, and yet there are many true Republicans who distrust him because he was born and has always lived south of the Ohio River. These people remember Andrew Johnson, and forget the vast difference between the training and early convictions of Johnson and Bristow. Before he could read Johnson was a Southern Democrat of the most malignant type, and remained such all his life. It was only his hatreds and envies, not his convictions, that led him to espouse the cause of the Union, which he took the first opportunity to betray. Bristow, on the other hand, came from old Whig stock, and long before the War was an avowed emancipationist; not only that, but he inherited his detestation of slavery and his devotion to freedom, for his father, the Hon. Francis H. Bristow—one of the best men Kentucky ever produced—was himself an emancipationist. There has never been any moment in his life when Benjamin H. Bristow would not face any danger and assume any responsibility in the Republican cause. After the close of his term in the Senate, he was appointed Assistant District Attorney under the Hon. James Speed, and upon the resignation of the latter, District Attorney. In this office he was fearless, faithful, and able, just as he has been in the Treasury, and it was by his efforts that the Ku-Kluxism was not only suppressed in Kentucky, but such an impetus given to prosecutions that it was extirpated everywhere. Having finished his work in this position, he was called higher, and made Solicitor General of the United States. In this position he conducted himself with such rare ability as to obtain a rare compliment from the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, which is not generally known to the public. When Justice Nelson died, *the Justices recommended Bristow to succeed him*, basing the preference first on his eminent fitness, and next on the fact that one of the Justices should be from the South; but the President decided that the place belonged to New York, and appointed the Hon. Ward Hunt. Having resigned the office of Solicitor General, Bristow resumed the practice of the law in Louisville, and announced that he was done with public office, and, left to himself, so he would have been. His appointment as Secretary of the Treasury was a complete surprise to him, for he had no idea that any such thing was contemplated, and never heard anything about it until his name was sent to the Senate. He instantly decided to decline, saying he was no financier, and could not possibly properly manage such a vast and complicated machine as the Treasury Department. But such men as Harlan and Speed finally succeeded in persuading him to accept. From the day he entered the Treasury until now the whole nation knows as much about Benjamin H. Bristow as his most intimate friends.

OTHER POLITICS.

FLORIDA.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS HAVING LITTLE APPARENT FACT.

NEW YORK, June 4.—A special from Madison, Fla., says the regular Republican Convention nominated M. S. Stearns for Governor, and the Hon. D. Montgomery for Lieutenant-Governor. Delegates to Cincinnati were chosen as follows: E. M. Cheney (Blaine), P. W. Bryant (Blaine), W. H. Gleason (Blaine), B. F. Livingstone (Blaine), C. D. Brigham (Blaine), A. B. Osgood (Conkling), G. E. Wentworth (Blaine), and J. H. Armstrong (Blaine).

IN GENERAL.

FROM SPRINGFIELD—SOLICITOR WILSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—Solicitor Bluford Wilson reached here this morning, but has been so busy thus far receiving callers that it is hard for a newspaper man to get a square talk with him. He avows as the object of his visit private business,—looking after a couple of Southern Illinois railroad cases in which he is counsel, and which come up for hearing at the approaching term of the United States Court here. He denies that he will be a Republican candidate for Congress in the Nineteenth District, in which connection his name has been mentioned. He says that it will not be the fault of the Government officers if the Harper-Smith and the Pekin cases do not come up at the term commencing to-morrow, and that the Government is anxious to have the cases tried. Maj. Wilson denies that his visit has any political significance whatever, but this might be qualified, your correspondent thinks, if the Major should come across any delegates or others prominent in politics who might be readily induced to transfer their preference from Blaine to Bristow.

JUDGE H. S. BAKER,

President of the late State Convention, and a delegate to Cincinnati, was in this city Saturday, and talks very strongly for Bristow, regarding Blaine as substantially out of the field. The Bristow sentiment is looming up here again, and there is talk of organizing a Bristow Club in a few days.

MACON COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 3.—In response to a private call, about thirty leading Democrats of Macon County met in private caucus to resuscitate the Democratic party of the county. Charles A. Ewing was called to the chair, and Frank Priest chosen Secretary. All the townships but three were represented. A resolution was adopted instructing the Chairman and Secretary to call a convention of Democrats and all opposed to the present Administration to meet in mass convention on Saturday, June 17, to choose delegates to the State Convention, and to elect a Central Committee. A great desire was expressed to somehow unite with the Independents so as to secure a victory at the polls, as it is believed that in no other way can they succeed.

The meeting seemed to favor a compromise ticket and platform, so as to unite all the elements of opposition.

Judge Davis seems to be the favorite candidate for President, though some prefer Tilden or Hendricks.

MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 3.—The Democratic Convention for this Senatorial District to choose delegates to the State Convention at Milwaukee next week, was very slimly attended, hardly any towns being represented outside the city. George B. Smith and James Conklin were chosen delegates. A resolution by "Pump" Carpenter, one of the editors of the *Patriot*, the independent greenback paper here, denouncing the Resumption act as a blighting blow to industry, and instructing a vote for delegates to St. Louis of that opinion, was tabled on motion of a German delegate.

JOE LEDLIE COME AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 3.—A meeting was held here to-day to organize a Greenback Club. Col. John Williams was elected President, and Joseph Ledlie, the Chairman of the Bourbon State Central Committee, and head of the O'Conor movement in 1872, Vice-President, and George R. Weber, Secretary. A committee on by-laws was appointed to report in two weeks. Ravings by State-Printer expert J. K. Magill and Prof. Guy were heard, and some others of the same sort are to be heard to-night.

THE UPROAROUS SUPREME JUDGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee will at once take steps to have the name of Judge Peltit, one of the candidates for the Supreme Court, taken from the ticket on account of his outrageous assault upon a street preacher in Lafayette a day or two ago. He has already been indicted by the Grand Jury.

THE MICHIGAN GOVERNORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 3.—William L. Webber, of Saginaw, is mentioned as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

THE HON. SHELBY M. CULLOM.

New York Times.

Shelby M. Cullom, the candidate for Governor of the Republican party in Illinois, *was born in Kentucky* in 1829. He adopted the profession of the law, and in 1848 removed to Illinois, locating at Springfield, where he has ever since resided. In 1856 he was elected to the State Legislature; was re-elected to the same body in 1860, and was chosen Speaker of the Lower House by the Republican members. He was of great assistance to Gov. Richard Yates in organizing and sending to the front the Illinois volunteers at the breaking-out of the Rebellion, his services as a member of the War Commission which sat in Cairo in 1862 also adding to his reputation as a patriotic citizen. In 1864 he was elected a Representative to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and in 1866 was re-elected to the Fortieth Congress. During both sessions Mr. Cullom displayed marked ability as a debater, while his accurate knowledge of parliamentary rules and usages was often of great service to the party of which he was a member. On his return to Springfield, Mr. Cullom resumed the legal profession; but soon after went into the banking business under the National Banking law. In 1872 he was again induced to accept a nomination on the State Legislative ticket, and, though Sangamon County was then largely Democratic, Mr. Cullom, owing to the cumulative system of voting in that State, was elected by a large plurality. He was chosen by the Republicans of the Lower House as their nominee for the Speakership, and was elected, the Democratic minority casting their votes for Dr. Casey, of Mound City, a veritable "Egyptian," born and raised in Southern Illinois. It was during this sitting of the Legislature that a determined but unsuccessful effort was made by the Democrats, aided by a few discontented Republicans, to repeal the State Registry laws. Much of the credit of the defeat of this combination was due to Speaker Cullom. In 1874 he was re-elected to the Assembly, and was again selected by the Republicans for the Speakership. This time, however, he was defeated, his opponent, E. M. Haines, receiving the combined support of the Democratic and Independent, or Granger, members. This defeat was not unexpected, however, and the Republicans continued to show their confidence in Mr. Cullom by recognizing him as their leader. He was materially aided in his efforts to thwart the reckless proceedings of the majority by A. M. Jones, of Jo Daviess County, the gentleman who was yesterday an unsuccessful candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Cullom is a man of ability, and if elected—of which there is little room for doubt—will fill the office with credit both to himself and to the State of Illinois. Personally he is of fine appearance, and is one of the most courteous and genial gentlemen. Himself and family are active, earnest members of the First Presbyterian Church of Springfield.

POLITICAL NOTES.

If a dark horse is needed let our politicians pick out the one whose rider's colors are Galena lead, who was sired in New England, raised on the prairies, and brought into condition in Paris under the fire of the Prussian guns, and whose name, as it may be announced to a shouting convention within the next sixteen days, will be Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois.—*New York Herald.*

The New Orleans *Republican* has a careful editorial addressed to the old Whigs of the South. It argues that the Northern Democracy does not desire the industrial manumission of the South, and yet the old Whigs, on the pretense of sustaining the doctrines of Clay and Seward, have combined with the Democracy. As there cannot be a third party in Louisiana, it urges the union of the Conservatives or old Whigs with the Republicans.

The Conkling-Cameron "dicker" moves *Harper's Weekly* to indignation. Its protest ends with these frank words: "The nomination of the Senator would be a triumph over the better elements of his party. It would not be a mere personal preference. It would be the victory of a debasing tendency, of party discipline, not of party conviction. It would instantly alienate an immense independent vote, and it would throw hosts of Republicans upon a desperate alternative, and that, as we have heretofore said, is not the way to arouse enthusiasm, nor to command success."

Why, sir, the other Saturday evening, I was out in front of the White House, among the *canaille*, the *san culottes*, the men and women, without breeches and shoes, and there sat the Chief Magistrate, the Republican President, with his feet on the balustrade, and his Partaga in his mouth, listening to the Marine Band. His Republican friends were about him. Their feet were on the balustrade of the south portico, wreaths of blue smoke curled up in balmy deliciousness from Partagas fresh from the Flowery Isle. I shook a mental fist in their mental faces, and whispered to myself that every dog had his day, and I asked myself, "Shall this be ever thusly?" And from deep down in my heart came a reply, "No! No! never!" I will see a Democratic President in the White House. He shall receive his friends to the music of twenty-four silvered instruments, filled with the breath of twenty-four gentlemen in scarlet coats. The Marine Band shall play true Democratic music for a Democratic President, and out there on that south portico, I want to see a Democratic President sitting with his feet on the balustrade, listening to the music poured forth by the Marine Band, and I hope to be one of his friends; and I will sit there with my feet on the balustrade enjoying one of his Partagas.—*Carter Harrison (Our Cartier).*

The Cincinnati *Commercial* rises to a personal explanation of the difference between its former and its present views about Mr. Bristow. When he was made Secretary of the Treasury it put him on the same level with Richardson, and said that "Grant alone could have thought of him" for the position. Now, on being confronted with these disparaging paragraphs by other Republican papers, it admits that they expressed its opinion of Mr. Bristow at that time. Friends then remonstrated that Bristow was "a man of the highest order of ability and perfect integrity," "the best Secretary of the Treasury since Hamilton," and "it turned out that these representations were true." "Bristow has fought the battle of Reform within the Republican party. The people see the greatness of his work, but do not yet estimate the heavy odds that were against him. The only man who has been in the Cabinet in many years who has shown equal energy, hardihood, courage, and executive force is Edwin M. Stanton. It was Stanton who stamped out the Rebellion. Bristow has trampled the corruptionists under foot, even in the White House, and he has made his name a word of good report among the millions who demand good government, and have been sorely baffled by the party machines." His nomination, the *Commercial* insists, is the way to repair the Republican losses, and secure overwhelming victory.

THAT PLATFORM.

Who wrote the Republican State platform?—*Dem. Exchange.*

With the exception of two resolutions, it was clipped from straggling copies of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, and then thrown together with a pitch-fork.—*Illinois State Journal.*

We incline to the belief that the thing was concocted and shaped by some one or more who is secretly hostile to Blaine, as well as running over with hatred to Bristow. There is so little in it worth saying that we prefer to kick it all over.—*Carlinville Democrat (Rep.).*

The platform adopted by the Republicans of this State meets with very general disfavor. There are a few good sentences in it, but it does not present living issues in language of sterling sense, and it is generally trashy and meaningless. On the vital question, that of the currency, it is neither hot nor cold, is neither something nor nothing. Some milk-and-water spirits are pleased because it takes no positive position, and some soft-money people are pleased because it is a "greenback platform." But it is an evasion of this question. There is much else that is silly and some that is erroneous, but as nobody cares a great deal what the platform contains, and all look to Cincinnati for a declaration which shall be the slogan of the next national contest, they will content themselves with the candidates, who are men of ability and honor, and make them their platform.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

WHY CREGIER SHOULD NOT GO BACK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 3.—If our reform Council conclude that the salary paid to the late Chief Engineer of the pumping department is necessary to secure a competent person for that post, they should act with deliberation before reinstating Mr. Cregier. It is a highly responsible trust, and should be filled by a person whose ability is beyond question.

The Fire Department and Bridewell are now satisfactorily managed; the one by a promoted subordinate, and the other by a stranger brought here for that special charge, by reason of his aptness for the position exhibited in similar service in another city. A good Engineer for the pumps can be obtained, either in Chicago or elsewhere, by similar means.

Mr. Cregier and his friends contend that his value to the community is his thorough knowledge of our whole hydraulic system since its construction, and his ability not only as an engineer to keep the pumps in operation, but that he is a thoroughly skilled mechanician, competent to design and erect all the machinery and fixtures which our water system may from time to time require. The writer has no personal acquaintance with him, or any of his late assistants, and examines his record wholly free from any bias or feeling of private interest. Mr. Cregier may possess many high qualities as a mechanic, but in looking over his career three prominent questions are presented, which should be fully explained to the public; two of these questions do not seem to have been considered by the Fire and Water Committee of the Council at all. They are suggested here for the consideration of those who think his services indispensable, and with the hope that the Council, acting for the real welfare of the city, will find a better reason to reinstate a discharged official than merely because he is a respectable man, or because he was dismissed by Mayor Colvin.

First—The south engine at the present Water-Works was built from Mr. Cregier's designs, and is one of the most noted mechanical failures in the country, its rate of duty per ton of coal being about two-thirds that of several much smaller engines constructed many years sooner. This fact is fully shown in the report of the Committee of Experts to the Citizens' Association, upon the test made in the winter of 1874-5, a table in which sets forth the performance of thirteen other American engines, all older; it shows that the Cregier engine consumes more coal in proportion to its work than any of the others, except four, while its size is vastly larger than any of them, thus placing Mr. Cregier nearly at the foot of his class, and reversing the commonly accepted theory that a large machine has proportionately less friction than a small one. As an argument against Mr. Cregier's abilities in designing economic pumping-engines, this report seems to be convincing and unanswerable.

The pumping-engine now being erected on Ashland avenue, designed by a New York engineer, is bought by the city upon its merits; one-quarter of the price being reserved for one year after it has gone into actual operation, so that it may be fully tested. It is warranted to give an actual duty of 90,000,000 pounds raised 1 foot high for each 100 pounds of coal (about double the work performed by Cregier's), and, although these new engines are on the compound principle, the duty of the Cregier engines is less than that of direct-acting English engines running since Mr. Cregier was a child.

Second—The fire hydrants now in use in this city were designed and patented by Mr. Cregier, their outlet is 2⅜ inches internal diameter,—the same size as the hose-couplings through which the water passes after receiving the whole power of the fire-engine, and is consequently too small to fully supply the largest fire-engines under the minimum pressure in Chicago mains. The Fire Marshal called the attention of the Fire Commissioners to this error, about two years ago, and requested larger hydrants, but the Cregier hydrants with small outlets are still in use, many of them having been erected since then, and other makes excluded. The incapacity of these hydrants is often demonstrated when many fire-engines are worked at one fire, causing a corresponding reduction of pressure in the mains.

If Mr. Cregier or his friends can explain why he reduces the column of water at the hydrant to 2⅜ inches when the suction-hose and pump-inlets of all steam fire-engines are 4 inches, or larger, it would be well to make that explanation now. Perhaps those underwriters who are said to think the water-supply unsafe unless Mr. Cregier is reinstated, can tell why fire-engines should be supplied through 2⅜-inch apertures in Chicago, while the plugs of most cities are 4 inches. It has not been announced what royalty, if any, the city pays for the use of Cregier's patent on these hydrants, but as a water-saver they are valuable, and in this view his claims should not be overlooked.

Third—At the time of the great fire Mr. Cregier had been in the employ of the city about eighteen years, during the last ten years of which he had been the recognized head of all matters relating to the pumping works. During that time the Water Commissioners had been succeeded by the Board of Public Works, among whom there had been the regular changes, with the Mayors and other elected city officers, but Mr. Cregier was retained under all, and his will in his department was law. When the fire came, besides having a combustible roof, the interior of the pump-house was littered with timber and staging for the erection of the large engine. It may be truly said that we had no reason to expect such a deluge of fire, but why did not the caution and judgment to be expected in a person in Mr. Cregier's position, insist either on a wholly fire-proof building, or at least upon having such appliances as would enable him to use some of the vast fire-extinguishing qualities of the machinery under his charge, for its own protection. It should be remembered that many manufacturing and mercantile establishments in Chicago, where steam power was used, had been supplied by their owners with force-pumps and a private fire equipment for both interior and outside protection long before the great fire. If the Water-Works had kept in operation, it is certain that most of the North Side, and all of that part of the South Side, which burned backwards and slowly late Monday morning, might have been saved.

It will probably never be charged that any one person was blamable for our great calamity. But will not history assign a portion of such dishonorable prominence to DeWitt C. Cregier, by reason of his incompetence and neglect? Among the population of Chicago are thousands once dwellers in comfort and affluence, who now toil severely for their bread, or to restore fortunes lost or shattered by the fire. Will the Council place a man at the head of the pumping department of questionable ability, or who bears even the slightest taint of blame in connection with our great disaster?

FRANCIS JACKSON.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., June 4.—The community was shocked this morning to hear the announcement of the death of J. R. McKinney, a young man of great promise. Mr. McKinney has been for the last ten years residing at Kankakee, but a few weeks ago came here for treatment of his lungs. He died at the residence of his mother, from whose house the funeral will take place to-morrow.

A Unique Mausoleum.

A few weeks ago, an enormous block of granite was being lowered into the foundation for a dock at Haulbowline, Ireland. A laborer fell under it unobserved, was crushed into the layer of concrete upon which the stone rested, and his body will remain there, as the truth was learned too late to recover it, except at great expense and trouble.

RELIGIOUS.

Mr. Moody's Sermon at the Chicago Avenue Church.

Another Appeal for Money to Pay Off the Indebtedness.

The Duty and Necessity of Laboring for the Conversion of Children.

Prof. Swing on Man, from His Childhood to His Grave.

First Sermon of the Rev. Dr. Anderson at the Second Baptist Church.

D. L. MOODY.

HIS SERMON YESTERDAY MORNING.

The Chicago Avenue Church was crowded to excess yesterday morning by persons from all parts of the city interested in Mr. Moody's evangelistic labors. Mr. P. P. Bliss, whose powers as a Gospel singer are quite equal to those of Mr. Sankey, had charge of the musical part of the programme, and was ably assisted by a large volunteer choir. There was nothing special or extraordinary about the service. The evangelist preached one of his Gospel sermons which have become so well-known all over the country. It is Mr. Moody's plan to start his discourse with a text, in the orthodox style, and then to ramble all round creation for bits of religious wisdom, which may or may not have a connection with the topic. There is no such thing as system about his efforts. Once started, he rides rough-shod over the hearts of sinners, and whacks the Devil whenever he sees a chance. To the female portion of his audience Mr. Moody appeals through his anecdotes about the conversion and death of children. These are narrated in a very pathetic manner. The tears well up to the preacher's eyes, and the ladies probably more affected by the manner than the matter, weep from pure sympathy. There were several instances of this yesterday.

After the usual preliminary exercises, Mr. Moody made the following appeal:

We want to raise $6,000 to-day to clear the debt off this building. Fourteen thousand were raised Thursday and Friday, and we only want $6,000 to accomplish this desirable object. It won't be heavy on any one if each one will give. The baskets will be passed around the congregation, and I hope every man and every woman will give as the Lord has prospered them. Until last Thursday night the people worshiping in this building have never been called upon to give anything towards it. In fact, very little has been given in Chicago; most of the money has come from friends abroad. We won't appreciate this building unless we have the privilege of giving something. The ushers will pass among the audience, who will just give as the Lord has prospered you. I don't want any one to give who does not feel inclined. Let each one give willingly and cheerfully.

While the ushers were taking up the collection, Mr. Moody made the following report:

It is just as much a part of worship to give as it is to pray and sing, and we shall make it a part of the worship of this church. It is not that we want the money for itself, but because it is a great blessing to give in such a cause. It is a great blessing to have a place like this open here, where the seats are free, and where we can come and worship God. Give as the Lord has helped you. If this church is paid for to-night, which I hope it will be, it will be then open to the public, and will be a free church, and will belong to you just as much as to anybody else, and you will be free to come. The seats are free, and you can take a chair in any part of the house and claim it as your own. I would like to see every seat claimed. The church will be kept up by volunteer contributions. I have a strong faith that the church will now become self-supporting. If 500 people will give 20 cents a week for a year, it will amount to upwards of $5,000, which will be enough to support our Sabbath-school and all our work. If a thousand people will give 10 cents a week it would amount to the same thing, and there are surely hundreds who can do that; even if they don't use quite as much beer and tobacco, it will be used in a way in which it will do the most good. Hundreds of men can do that, and thousands would never miss it; and it would keep this up and make it a healthy, vigorous church. I hope the time will soon come when we shall have a good many such churches, and then we will be getting back to the apostolic time. We want to keep the expenses down. We want everything plain and simple, and I hope that you will lift up your hearts in prayer that the pure Gospel will ever be proclaimed from this pulpit, and that no heresy may be taught here, for the longer I live the more convinced do I become that Christ crucified is all we want to preach. Christ is the only thing which is going to reform the world. You cannot take up any paper now but what it is "Reform! reform!" But I don't have any hope, until men are reformed in heart, regenerated, born again, born of God,—that is the only true reform. When men are converted, and Christ reigns in their hearts, then they will reform the world. And I have more hope of the Gospel reforming this sin-cursed earth than all the other reforms put together. Make the fountain good and the stream will be good. And what we want is just to preach Christ here, and if men accept Him, and Christ reigns in them, we will have a reformed city.

Mr. Bliss then sang "I Gave My Life for Thee" in a very acceptable manner, after which Mr. Moody preached as follows:

THE SERMON.

You will find the text in the twelfth chapter of Daniel, at the third verse:

> And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever.

They that are wise. It don't say that they may shine, but that they shall shine. There is no doubt about it. Now what is thought wisdom by men we are told in another part of the word of God is "the abomination of God." That is, that merely what men by nature think most of is the very thing that God thinks the least of. Men are seeking all around to make themselves a name. Like Absalom, they want to live afterwards. We find hundreds of men who are trying to have a record to live after they are dead and gone. We are told who shall live for ever. This man has been gone upwards of 2,500 years, and yet he shines brighter in the world to-day than he did 2,500 years ago; and if the world should last 2,500 years longer we will find his name shine brighter and brighter down the stream of time. God's word is true. "They that are wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmaments, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars forever and ever." It don't say that the astronomers shall shine,—that is not the word of God. It don't say that the statesmen, the honorables, and our great gentlemen,—that those men shall shine; but "they that be wise,"—that they shall "shine as the brightness of the firmaments." And then it tells us who are wise,—those who turn many to righteousness. Where are Nebuchanezzar, Napoleon, and other great men? We all know how their names and things went down to the grave with them; but we see how the man who turns men to righteousness leaves behind him a monument that shall last forever. It is far better to leave a monument on two legs than a monument of marble or of brass. Some one can then go out and win more souls to Christ.

There is not a man or woman in the audience but who likes to shine. Mothers want their children to shine. They send them to school, and if they are at the head of the class how proud they are. It is a universal law; it is something we cannot conceal—people all like to shine. But there are very few that can shine in this world. Here and there men get rare gifts or some great ability that makes them glitter for a time and shine. But in Christ's kingdom the youngest and the smallest may shine. That little girl sitting on its mother's knee may shine in the Kingdom of God if she will. That little boy at his mother's side may become an instrument in God's hand, and may shine in the Kingdom of God by just leading one soul to Christ. But the trouble is that a great many who want to shine, go about it the wrong way. They are trying to make a name. Now, no man can shine in God's Kingdom unless he forgets himself—until he gets the capital "I" out of the way. We read of the deeds of the mighty men in the Bible, but before God could use those men that became so mighty, they had to be "emptied of themselves," and that spirit of exalting self had to be taken away from them. Look around, and you will find that the men and women who are doing service for God are those who are emptied of themselves and have no dignity or great name to keep up. They are empty vessels, made for the Master's use.

The Prince of preachers, John the Baptist, used to make his cry: "He must increase, and I must decrease." And, when the Pharisees sent out to the wilderness to ask who he was, in answer to their questions he said: "I am Mr. Nobody. I am a voice crying in the wilderness." Christ was everything to him; he was nobody; and if you are going to shine, you must be emptied of self, and then become vessels made for the Master's use. And there is not a man nor woman that may not be emptied of themselves and made to shine.

We are all the time talking about our having no gifts or ability. But the fact is, we have too much of it in our own esteem. We talk that way ourselves, but don't allow any one else to say it. There are five things which God uses. What are they? He uses the weak things. But that is not what we want; we want to be strong and mighty. God uses the foolish things. But that is not what we want; we want to be wise, mighty, and great, but the moment we stand on man's wisdom we are done. One reason of the little success of the Church to-day is that we look after intellectual power, and the majority of the churches are like gilded sepulchres, crowded with people, but dead in soul as they can be. They want the power of the Holy Ghost there, and we want to be stripped of our own strength and ability, and be clothed with God's strength and power, and then He will take up the weakest and use them. Then the base things are used, and we don't like them. You remember the procession around the walls of Jericho and its result? The idea of some of our theological professors and some of our weak ministers going round the streets of Chicago in that way—how foolish it would seem. It is the weak, the base thing, the despised thing. God sent His men around blowing old ram's horns. God used the base things.

There is always a casting down before there is a lifting up. Before we can get a revival there must be a prostration. It was when Abraham was on his face that God took him, and the Church has got to get down on its face before anything can be accomplished. If there is a work of grace here, and I hope there will be, there has got to be a casting down. We are told that we must preach the Gospel. But there ought to be a good deal of preaching to the Church. When Spurgeon went to London they asked him to preach in the Baptist Church. His friends told him he could fire a cannon-ball right off without starting the Church. He found the Church wasn't right. The Elders were not right. There wasn't anybody right, but he went to preaching to the Elders. At last one came and said to him, "It is about time you should preach to the world." He said, "When the Elders are right I will preach to the world." When he got the Elders all right he went to preaching to the Church. When the Elders and the Church got right, he preached to the unconverted, and for twenty years the largest congregation that any one man ever had has flocked to hear that man preach. He has a congregation of holy men and women, lifting up their hearts in prayer to God. Why, the Angel Gabriel might come down here and preach, but if he hadn't got a praying band to lift up their hearts in prayer, it would be all cold and lifeless. We want men and women really burdened for the salvation of souls. I find, in my work for Christ during the past eight years, that there are many men who are willing to work for Him if they can do some great thing, and have their names heralded through the press and get great names. God never uses such men. Men who come into this church should be willing to even come and sweep out, and run errands. God always blesses them; but those who are only willing to do some great thing, or a thing that will bring fame and give them a name, God never blessed yet, and never will bless that kind of a spirit. You must be willing to come in.

I once heard of a man who wanted to do some great thing for Christ, and he was like, I suppose, a great many of those men who say "If I make money, I will give some large amount to some charitable purpose," and then are spending their whole life thus accumulating wealth that they may give it and leave for themselves a name. This man wanted to do some great thing, and the result was that the time passed and he didn't do anything. One night he dreamed he died and was taken away by the angels into a beautiful temple of polished stones. He found one stone left out. "Why is this?" said he. The angel says, "The master builder intended that stone for yourself, but you wanted to fill some greater place, and you were left out entirely." The man waked up, and he was willing now to be anything in the temple. God has promoted him now, and God has used him. There are thousands of men God will take up and use yet, if they are willing to be anything. He uses them for His glory, for if there is any glory He is going to have it. He is not going to give it to nations alone. But people say "I ain't going to do this and that work any more. The Church don't recognize my gifts as much as they ought to do." And they don't go on with the work.

Any man or woman that looks for reward this side of eternity has got to be disappointed. If we love Christ Jesus we may get persecutions, and if a man don't look higher than this earth he will be disappointed. The moment he gets his eyes on the reward held out, and lifts his eyes from this fleeting world, and, as Paul gets his eyes on the crown laid up for him, as Paul did so he gets his eyes on the prize set before him. You may see him in prison, or preaching, and what is he doing? "I hold fast," the old warrior says. "I am pressing forward towards the mark for the prize for the high calling in Christ Jesus." And when they threw brickbats and stones after him, it was all the same. He was after his crown. They stood around a man that turned the world upside down. Talk of Cæsar conquering the world, but how was it with this man who was winning souls to Christ, knowing he was going to shine in the Kingdom of God? He knew he was not worthy in the sight of the world to live, and he was vile, considered the vilest of the vile, but yet he kept right on in the work of God, and God was with him, too. Take your stand by the old warrior. "Now, Paul," the world would say, "you got thirty-nine stripes on your back and they will give you thirty-nine more. Don't you think you'd better go off into Arabia and rest a few years until this opposition dies out? Paul, you are too rabid. You ought to be more conservative. You trouble men's consciences. You ought to speak milk-and-water stuff, and put men to sleep, and if you do that you'll get on pretty well, and the world will applaud you, and say you are the most popular preacher, and they will flock to hear you. You tell men that they must believe in Jesus Christ, but the Greeks and the philosophers don't believe that. You have got great talent and speed, and don't you think you'd better go off and rest awhile until this persecution dies out, and then come back? Hadn't you better be more conservative, draw it mildly, as they call it, and they will flock around to hear you?"

I can see how the old warrior would receive such advice. "Ten thousand times, no. Go off into Arabia and rest! Do you think I am going around in this world where God's Son has been cast out; and do you think I am going to rest down here in this world where it is guilty? This one thing I do: 'I press forward to the mark for the prize for the high calling in Christ Jesus.'" He did not stop to discuss. He kept right on preaching. If they cast him into prison, he turned the prison into an inquiry meeting. The prison and the pulpit were the same to him. He was on his way for the crown. He was not going to lose it. He was going to shine forever and ever.

Take your stand by the old warrior again. They have hurled big stones at him. They have given him up as dead. Now, take your stand again. "Now, Paul, that has been pretty rough; don't you think you'd better be quiet for a little while, until this bitter persecution dies out? You have suffered so much." "Why," says he, "these light afflictions, do you think I cannot endure them!" If a man should get a stripe now, what a noise there would be! Why, he would try to make a martyr of himself. But stripes and brickbats were everyday occurrences to Paul. He was the same. Every rod brought him nearer heaven. He was going to shine forever. He was building a monument that was to live as long as God. I imagine a man would not praise God if he had thirty-nine stripes on his back. But they in the cells sang praises to God. The prisoners heard it. They had never heard such songs before—the strangest songs they had ever heard. When they said amen, God responded, and the old prison awoke; and the first man converted in Philippi was the Philippine jailer. I have no doubt that Paul thanks God more for that Philippine jailer than for anything else in the world.

Let us keep our eyes fixed on the reward. There is a great reward laid up for them that are faithful in this dark day that we live in. What you do for God and eternity, you must do at once. We will soon be gone. Many in this congregation this morning will be gone a year hence, and if we are going to shine in the Kingdom of God we have got to do that work God has got for us to do. Let us take Paul for an example. I don't believe there is a life, without it is the life of our Lord and Savior, that will stimulate the church more than the life of Paul. There is not a character I read of in the Bible that makes me more ashamed of myself than the character of Paul. What a shame on the Christianity of the nineteenth century! What a people we have become! Very few men that seem to have power with God now. The thing seems to be to unite with some church and keep out of jail. [Slight applause.] They say now that is the deacons or the ministers who should do the work. They may do it, but no members of the church are expected to do it. There will never be a thorough reformation of this work until the pulpit and people are in earnest. All the world wants is Christ. Any of us could fall into our graves and not be missed, but the world cannot get along without Christ, and if we are only faithful and work in season and out of season we will see men daily added to the Church of God. Let us not be looking for strength, but for weakness.

There is one danger I would like to warn the church of here. Some may say, "We have got a large building now, nice Sunday-school room, and a nice prayer-meeting room,—and I am in hopes you can say we are out of debt by to-morrow,—and I am afraid some may be disposed to lay down and sleep. The Lord told Gideon he had too many men, and to take them down to the brook and try them. He went and there were only 300 left. But I would rather have 300 men whose hearts were right than 32,000 that are leaning upon the arm of flesh and courting the prize and saying, "We will have a great victory now because we have so many men."

Mr. Moody then told of a woman going to Dundee from London to attend his meetings for the purpose of getting her sons converted. She succeeded, and one having died shortly afterwards, when the preacher went to London, she devoted herself to the work of the inquiry meetings and did good service for Christ. Her husband and herself used to pray every night for Mr. Moody and his co-worker, Mr. Sankey. I think, continued the preacher, that the great movement going on has been successful on account of so many people praying for us. This lady said she had laid herself out for God's work. I wish a few in this church would do likewise. She says, in a letter to me, "Now, I have the pleasure to tell you that I have the names of 150 that have been converted through my efforts." She had their addresses, she knew where they lived, and she had gone and visited them and wrote them letters. Pretty good work, wasn't it? "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars above." If I know my own breast, I would rather be instrumental in leading one man to Christ than to have a monument of pure gold over my grave reaching from earth to heaven. I would rather have some one come to my grave and drop a tear, and say it was through my influence that they came to the Savior.

Down East some time ago was a maid that led one little girl to become a Christian. It was a small act, wasn't it? That girl grew up to be a very godly woman, and she is the mother of ten children. Three are in the ministry, and all ten of those children are eminent workers in this cause of Christ. You may lead that little boy to Christ, and he will go out and bless the world. If they had had papers in Jerusalem they would have taken no notice of Peter's work. But it was the greatest work ever done when Peter, on the day of Pentecost, brought 3,000 souls to Christ in one sermon. You may lead one to Christ, and he may lead thousands, and they ten-thousand. "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars above."

A few years ago I was called to go down into the country, and I got a pressing letter from a minister to come down and help him. I got in about 2 o'clock, in the afternoon—it was one of your Western towns—and the minister took me to a house to lunch. After lunch he took me to another house, which was just filled with women on their knees in prayer. As I went in, it seemed as if they were at the very gate of heaven. They seemed to be wrestling in prayer with God. He took me off to an old elder who was dying with consumption. He was burdened for the salvation of souls. After we came out, the minister says: "I want to tell you about the state of things here. We have not had a conversion here for sixteen years. This old elder is the senior elder and he is dying. The doctor told him he could not live. He sent for the elders and he told them he was burdened for the salvation of souls. They were so bad he couldn't arouse them. He sent for the male members of the church to come and pray to God to revive his church. He could not rouse them. He sent for the women and we see the result. We have had that women's prayer-meeting for two weeks, and we believe their prayers must be answered. God never encourages us to pray unless there is something good in store for us. I went to that church and everybody prayed with us. It seemed as if we were beating against the air. That night, about midnight, one of the wildest, if not the wildest, boy in the town got up and went to his father's room and said: "Father, I can't sleep to-night; my sins are troubling me." The father had been a professing Christian for some time, and that was all—just a mere empty profession. Before he could pray for his son he had to pray for himself. The next morning he told that in the church, and I can't tell you how it impressed the people. That night, when we preached, it seemed as if the power of God came down, and inside of twenty-four hours every child whose parents belonged to that church was converted to God. God came suddenly to His temple. And thus you see what a sick, dying man can do.

It is the power of prayer we want after all. It ain't the preaching. We have enough ministers in the city. I don't believe there has ever been a period when we have had as many as we have now. There is good preaching. But we want more power. There are sermons enough, but we want power. If we expect to have a revival here we must be down on our faces in prayer before God. I cannot see anything more important to you parents than that there should be a revival, and your sons and daughters saved. How many families have been plunged into mourning for wayward children! If we had a pure revival here they might be saved and become of comfort to their parents. Lift up one prayer to God that we may have, right here in this building, a pure revival of religion, that your sons and daughters may be saved and become a blessing to you. Now that infidelity has crept into the church, very few believe in the conversion of children. We should never forget that this church has grown out of a Sabbath-school, and I hope the children will come here every morning and evening, as well as to the Sabbath-school, and that the church will be known as the children's church, and I hope the Gospel will be taught so plain that the children may understand it. If that is done, then the grown people will understand it. The kind of preaching that interests the children interests the fathers and mothers. After relating several anecdotes about the conversion of children, Mr. Moody concluded as follows: Fathers and mothers, don't rest until your children are brought into the fold of God, and their names are written in the Lamb's Book of Eternal Life, and they become heirs of eternal life. There is not a better field in all Christendom to work for Christ than right here, and I hope that many will come forward and say that they want something to do for the Lord.

The service was brought to a close in the usual manner.

MAN.

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.

Prof. Swing preached at McVicker's yesterday morning, taking as his text:

> And the Lord formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul.—*Genesis ii.*, 7.

The actual history of man is so full of details, and the details are so varied, that no pen can picture him as he is. Indeed, so immense is man that all literature may be defined as an effort to place within the libraries of earth some account of earth's chief occupant. History is an effort to gather up human exploit; poetry an effort to treasure up a certain shape of human sentiment; science an effort to record human observation; art an effort to express human taste; written religion an effort to express the human belief and fear and longing as to the beyond. When, now, we recall to mind the fact that some of the libraries of the world show the spectator a million volumes, and that so long ago as the first century of our era the Alexandrian library contained 400,000 volumes, we may realize what a large and varied creature is man that such countless books should be required to convey some knowledge of what he has said and thought and suffered and enjoyed and hated and loved and done. The historian, and the biographer, and the philosopher are only wreckers upon the coast, running here and there to pick up what the last wave has brought ashore from this rich ship. There is a kind of rich spoil which pleases not the philosopher or the historian, but which delights the novelist and the poet, and along they come gleaning on the beach, bearing away the love and general sentimentality of the scene and the time. When the Creator made man in his own image, he gave the creature at least that quality of God expressed by the word "infinity," for next to his Maker man is a boundless being. The grains of sand upon the shores of all the seas are the only symbols by which we could count the thoughts and deeds and joys and griefs of this last product of the Divine creative energy.

If you would form some conception of the scope of this son of God mark what great leading external shapes he assumes, and through what transformations he passes in each garb. He is King and slave, Emperor and infant; here leading an army to a Waterloo, there sitting under a spreading beech, playing upon a reed; here thundering forth in eloquence, there pruning a vine or tying up a rose beaten down by the rain; here discovering a steam-engine, there holding in his little hand the primer from which, under the eye of a schoolmaster, he learns the alphabet of his future tongue.

An English critic complains that no one has written a novel that shows us any adequate picture of life. It is a wild, strange complaint to rise from a world in which which not even history and religion and philosophy, altogether, have come anywhere near presenting us with an adequate portraiture of humanity in the masses or in the particular. The novel is only a leaf from the boundless woods, a blade of grass from the prairies that roll between the lakes and the Pacific. If there be any theologians who defined the Almighty, and who know Him to perfection, to these shall we need to look for a perfect analysis of that being made in the image of the Almighty. Having measured the Creator, they might find it easy to map out to the fullest detail the creature. As for us who convene here let us confess that man, like his Maker, lies beyond our grasp. We can only speak of him as an astronomer may speak of the starry depths.

But up from every luxuriant and entangled forest there rise a few tall, straight trees. Though along the Amazon the ground be all so overgrown with vines and shrubs and flowering plants, and these so entangled that no traveler, on horse or on foot, can penetrate an arrow-shot, yet up from that gloom and confusion there rises here and there a tree full of beauty, of verdure, and of definite outline, reaching far up into the sunlight. Up into these the wild bird flies when it wishes a fresher air or a warmer light. Not otherwise from the entangled mass of experience that makes up man, there rises here and there a tall truth with distinct outline and forever in the explorer's sight. It may not always be sweet to observe these, but what may often be lost in the charming will be made up to us in the form of the solemn and the instructive and the impressive. Let us then turn away from the many complications of man; turn away from him as Emperor or as slave, as scholar or as unlettered plowman, as rich or poor, as high or low, as plain or as beautiful, as merchant or as mechanic, and think of him only in that upper outline where analysis seems not so utterly hopeless. Let us go to the simplest theory of this creature, bringing back with us some valuable outline of his body and soul.

HIS CHILDHOOD.

1. Mark first that infancy and childhood through which he is ordained, not by a cruel fate, but by mercy, to pass. Though to millions of these little ones the helplessness of childhood brings pain, although there are countless numbers to whom life begins as a neglect or as an arena of cruelty, yet the theory of man contemplates no such misfortune. The civilized condition of society contains the best hints at the real import of infancy and early life, and in that civilized condition the infant man and the child man is seen carried at first on the bosom of almost infinite love. The world is seen only through the veil of tenderness. There are loving arms around him; the works spoken to him are kind words; the actions he first sees are kind actions. In an ordinary home in the great civilized lands the kindness that surrounds the first years of life is simply beyond words in its external deed and inner thought. If sickness attacks the little one the mother immediately counts herself and all the world as nought. She forsakes all the outer scenes; the laughter of the street comes to her as a discord. She almost forgets to eat; she sleeps so lightly that a sign of the sick one wakes her. The same solicitude attacks also the father in the higher order of society. He quits the path of his business or his profession. He sees no value in merchandise or fame. When in the court room or the market, or in the Senate chamber it is whispered that the public man is absent because his child is sick. All acquiesce in the absence, for the Judge on the bench and the statesman in the Senate know where the feelings of the human heart are deepest and from what part of life's horizon the darkest storms can come. They know how worthless the world might suddenly become.

Here in this childhood of man two indispensable forms of culture are taking place. The parent is having all selfishness displaced; is learning that to live for others is the true mission of each, and is the best culture for self; is experiencing new motives of industry and morality; is reaching a deeper dependence upon God, from whom now great affliction or great blessing might come; the parent is carrying now a vulnerable heart exposed on all sides to the arrows of adversity; is reaching a new belief in heaven as being a place where the family can at last be reunited away from the tears of all change. Home is the herald of heaven.

The other shape of education is springing up in the bosom of the child. In a few years the moral storm of life will attack him. By the eighteenth or twentieth year there will come the temptation of the great wilderness. Divine beings like the Christ may in their own power endure through all these forty terrific days, but beings not divine go down in these assaults of early life. In the theory of man all those home years, in which the love and kindness of the parents were so infinite and inexpressible, were to be the adequate shield against the arrows of subsequent evil times. For the young man or young woman to sin was to forget an infinite love. It was to seem like the murder of the old home friends. It was to be a matricide, a quick or slow death of that being that held the offender for years in loving arms. That home so overflowing with devotion was to be the bulwark against sin in those first years away from its sacred hearth-stone. As Christ commanded Satan to get behind him, and did this easily, because of the great heavens around him, and because of the Father in the heavens, so the theory of man shows us a youth passing out into the sinful world powerful to resist evil, because of that home where the loved ones remain, that home whose radiance shines far forward into the dark places of life. We have all known young men and young women who have been long away from home, who were still living in spirit under the roof, and who upon revisiting the spot were anxious to go back into the beauty of character that would harmonize with the beauty of the dear old place. Home remains the God and the Bible of their wanderings.

But besides this moral office of childhood, that division of life has a magnificent part to play in the intellectual theory of man. Life is only a stream of power pouring along through a strange world. A large part of this power is made up of the development of the imaginative, the creative, and the hoping faculties. The ideal is more powerful than the real. Man, to be full of force, must be able to see more worlds than those lumps of dirt at his feet. He must behold the future of his country if he would become a student, the future of the soul if he would be religious. It is the first requisite, therefore, in manhood, that it should be full of enthusiasm and of the fancy that bears the soul in a flaming chariot far above the dust of the street and the low lands of daily toil. The early years of life beginning even in the infancy that plucks wildly at the gaudy flower or a blazing lamp all were designed to be a school-time in which should be trained up an imagination which might at last see the destiny of man and the glory of God lying beyond the hills of the present. The same heart which at first grasps at a flower will reach out after a time for the flowers of usefulness or learning or an honorable ambition. The heart which thrilled with delight when spring brought it the morning and evening bird-song is in its early years to develop a taste which at last nothing will satisfy except the hymns of the soul sung to its God. Thus in the theory of *Man* as he was announced in Genesis we behold childhood coming not as a mere physical necessity, but as a great moral and intellectual prelude to the greater song of his life. It is the first step in a career. Let us move onward from this portal and pause a moment at the altar of

HIS MARRIAGE.

This is the resumption and further exaltation of the idea of home. Home is the prime condition of happiness and success. It is the fortification against every enemy, and the storehouse of all supplies for the body and soul, the sanctuary, not of the Sunday, but of all the days of the week and of the year. Excluded by years and by mental growth from the home of the father and mother, man must fly to a home of his own. It is while passing between these two castles—the one of his mother and the later one of himself—man is exposed to the foes of the great open country. The most of young men and young women find the world's sin and danger while they are marching across the open country between these two forts. The savages are along every path, lying in ambush in each valley and behind each rock. The passage between the two stockades should be made as quickly as possible, and by hearts well on guard. Over this second fortress waves the banner of love. Here two mortals, having outgrown the first condition of life, and knowing that father and mother will soon pass away, give themselves each to the other, and by a devotion that surpasses language and by a love that has taxed the poets and painters of all times with the vain attempt to portray it, carry the home idea forward from beauty to blessedness. As the Son of Man passed from a manger to a transfiguration, so the home of youth is transfigured in the home of this final affection. Out of this earthly paradise come ambition, industry, unselfishness, a modification of every passion, a higher morality. This union is of one with one. The great motto written all over nature is, "One Mother, One Husband or Wife, One God." This is the unity of man's soul. In the grand theory of man this immense friendship shines down upon all of earth that succeeds the joining of hands at the altar. It yields to death only, and then because it hopes immortality to carry forward the unparalleled companionship. In its highest form marriage asks to be carried from time to eternity.

"Oh! haud ye leal and true, John,
Your day is wearin' thro', John,
And I'll welcome you
To the land o' the leal."

here discovering a steam-engine, there holding in his little hand the primer from which, under the eye of a schoolmaster, he learns the alphabet of his future tongue.

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But up from every luxuriant and entangled forest there rise a few tall, straight trees. Though along the Amazon the ground be all so overgrown with vines and shrubs and flowering plants, and these so entangled that no traveler, on horse or on foot, can penetrate an arrow-shot, yet up from that gloom and confusion there rises here and there a tree full of beauty, of verdure, and of definite outline, reaching far up into the sunlight. Up into these the wild bird flies when it wishes a fresher air or a warmer light. Not otherwise from the entangled mass of experience that makes up man, there rises here and there a tall truth with distinct outline and forever in the explorer's sight. It may not always be sweet to observe these, but what may often be lost in the charming will be made up to us in the form of the solemn and the instructive and the impressive. Let us then turn away from the many complications of man; turn away from him as Emperor or as slave, as scholar or as unlettered plowman, as rich or poor, as high or low, as plain or as beautiful, as merchant or as mechanic, and think of him only in that upper outline where analysis seems not so utterly hopeless. Let us go to the simplest theory of this creature, bringing back with us some valuable outline of his body and soul.

HIS CHILDHOOD.

1. Mark first that infancy and childhood through which he is ordained, not by a cruel fate, but by mercy, to pass. Though to millions of these little ones the helplessness of childhood brings pain, although there are countless numbers to whom life begins as a neglect or as an arena of cruelty, yet the theory of man contemplates no such misfortune. The civilized condition of society contains the best hints at the real import of infancy and early life, and in that civilized condition the infant man and the child man is seen carried at first on the bosom of almost infinite love. The world is seen only through the veil of tenderness. There are loving arms around him; the works spoken to him are kind words; the actions he first sees are kind actions. In an ordinary home in the great civilized lands the kindness that surrounds the first years of life is simply beyond words in its external deed and inner thought. If sickness attacks the little one the mother immediately counts herself and all the world as nought. She forsakes all the outer scenes; the laughter of the street comes to her as a discord. She almost forgets to eat; she sleeps so lightly that a sign of the sick one wakes her. The same solicitude attacks also the father in the higher order of society. He quits the path of his business or his profession. He sees no value in merchandise or fame. When in the court room or the market, or in the Senate chamber it is whispered that the public man is absent because his child is sick. All acquiesce in the absence, for the Judge on the bench and the statesman in the Senate know where the feelings of the human heart are deepest and from what part of life's horizon the darkest storms can come. They know how worthless the world might suddenly become.

Here in this childhood of man two indispensable forms of culture are taking place. The parent is having all selfishness displaced; is learning that to live for others is the true mission of each, and is the best culture for self; is experiencing new motives of industry and morality; is reaching a deeper dependence upon God, from whom now great affliction or great blessing might come; the parent is carrying now a vulnerable heart exposed on all sides so the arrows of adversity; is reaching a new belief in heaven as being a place where the family can at last be reunited away from the tears of all change. Home is the herald of heaven.

The other shape of education is springing up in the bosom of the child. In a few years the moral storm of life will attack him. By the eighteenth or twentieth year there will come the temptation of the great wilderness. Divine beings like the Christ may in their own power endure through all these forty terrific days, but beings not divine go down in these assaults of early life. In the theory of man all those home years, in which the love and kindness of the parents were so infinite and inexpressible, were to be the adequate shield against the arrows of subsequent evil times. For the young man or young woman to sin was to forget an infinite love. It was to seem like the murder of the old home friends. It was to be a matricide, a quick or slow death of that being that held the offender for years in loving arms. That home so overflowing with devotion was to be the bulwark against sin in those first years away from its sacred hearthstone. As Christ commanded Satan to get behind him, and did this easily, because of the great heavens around him, and because of the Father in the heavens, so the theory of man shows us a youth passing out into the sinful world powerful to resist evil, because of that home where the loved ones remain, that home whose radiance shines far forward into the dark places of life. We have all known young men and young women who have been long away from home, who were still living in spirit under the roof, and who upon revisiting the spot were anxious to go back into the beauty of character that would harmonize with the beauty of the dear old place. Home remains the God and the Bible of their wanderings.

But besides this moral office of childhood, that division of life has a magnificent part to play in the intellectual theory of man. Life is only a stream of power pouring along through a strange world. A large part of this power is made up of the development of the imaginative, the creative, and the hoping faculties. The ideal is more powerful than the real. Man, to be full of force, must be able to see more worlds than these lumps of dirt at his feet. He mus behold the future of his country if he would become a student, the future of the soul if he would be religious. It is the first requisite, therefore, in manhood, that it should be full of enthusiasm and of the fancy that bears the soul in a flaming chariot far above the dust of the street and the low lands of daily toil. The early years of life beginning even in the infancy that plucks wildly at the gaudy flower or a blazing lamp all were designed to be a school-time in which should be trained up an imagination which might at last see the destiny of man and the glory of God lying beyond the hills of the present. The same heart which at first grasps at a flower will reach out after a time for the flowers of usefulness or learning or an honorable ambition. The heart which thrilled with delight when spring brought it the morning and evening bird-song is in its early years to develop a taste which at last nothing will satisfy except the hymns of the soul sung to its God. Thus in the theory of *Man* as he was announced in Genesis we behold childhood coming not as a mere physical necessity, but as a great moral and intellectual prelude to the greater song of his life. It is the first step in a career. Let us move onward from this portal and pause a moment at the altar of

HIS MARRIAGE.

This is the resumption and further exaltation of the idea of home. Home is the prime condition of happiness and success. It is the fortification against every enemy, and the storehouse of all supplies for the body and soul, the sanctuary, not of the Sunday, but of all the days of the week and of the year. Excluded by years and by mental growth from the home of the father and mother, man must fly to a home of his own. It is while passing between these two castles—the one of his mother and the later one of himself—man is exposed to the foes of the great open country. The most of young men and young women find the world's sin and danger while they are marching across the open country between these two forts. The savages are along every path, lying in ambush in each valley and behind each rock. The passage between the two stockades should be made as quickly as possible, and by hearts well on guard. Over this second fortress waves the banner of love. Here two mortals, having outgrown the first condition of life, and knowing that father and mother will soon pass away, give themselves each to the other, and by a devotion that surpasses language and by a love that has taxed the poets and painters of all times with the vain attempt to portray it, carry the home idea forward from beauty to blessedness. As the Son of Man passed from a manger to a transfiguration, so the home of youth is transfigured in the home of this final affection. Out of this earthly paradise come ambition, industry, unselfishness, a modification of every passion, a higher morality. This union is of one with one. The great motto written all over nature is, "One Mother, One Husband or Wife, One God." This is the unity of man's soul. In the grand theory of man this immense friendship shines down upon all of earth that succeeds the joining of hands at the altar. It yields to death only, and then because it hopes immortality to carry forward the unparalleled companionship. In its highest form marriage asks to be carried from time to eternity.

"Oh! haud ye leal and true, John,
Your day is wearin' thro', John,
And I'll welcome you
To the land o' the leal.

Now fare ye weel, my ain John,
This world's cares are vain, John,
We'll meet and we'll be fain,
In the land o' the leal."

From the building up of this second home, designed to endure forever, pass on in this study of man to

HIS PURSUIT.

As the mind of this Being from whom this gifted creation proceeded revealed in the universe a wonderful love of variety, and shows us a world containing countless objects, from a mountain to a daisy, the one sublime, the other lovely, objects from an ocean to a dew-drop, objects from the voice of the thunder to the song of a nightingale, so man, issuing from this Creator as His image, sends forth from his mind a marvelous collection of the products of his industry. He has covered the earth with the variations of his thought and love. The variations which the musician builds up around his central theme, the shifting shapes of the clouds upon the sky are only poor emblems of the forms sublime or useful or wonderful or lovely or fantastic which man's industry assumes as the centuries pass by. Men are now exhuming what this man did in old Troy and in Pompeii; the massive rocks show what he did on the plains of Egypt; the columns of ruined cities recall his imagination and taste as he encamped at Thebes and Persepolis, and the broken statues of Venus de Milo and de Medici show what forehead and cheek and mouth he declared beautiful 2,000 years ago.

In the single inquiry as to the pursuits of man, one might exhaust all of life, for, indeed, to find what this child of the Eternal has done it would be necessary to take the earth up in one's arms and examine it in all its surface and in all its six thousand year progress. He has discovered and marked out marvelous professions which now lie on humanity like the belts upon the planet Jupiter, or like the Milky Way across the heavens. One by one have come the profession of the law, which gathers up the relative and absolute right; the profession of medicine, that studies the causes of life and death; the profession of moral science, which studies God and futurity; the profession of literature; which breaks out in a hundred details of poetry and prose, newspaper and book, oratory and philosophy; the profession of art, which deals in forms from the foreshortening of a hand to the construction of a cathedral, that carves in ivory or rears a pyramid.

But do you not already perceive the immenseness of the task when you inquire into the theory of man? This task is surpassed by only one other on earth,—that would be the inquiry into the manifestations of God. Victor Cousin says the greatest word in any language is the word God. True! deeply and beautifully true! for into that word the whole universe betakes itself. But there is one word that stands near this name of the Creator. It is the word—man. It is a shadow true in outline, though small and dim, of the Infinite. Into this word nations, and temples, and homes, and things beautiful and strange are gathered beyond all count. Would that we had now the opportunity to survey further this strange creature, and pause to contemplate his pleasures, his study, his wars, his vices, his errors, his follies; but the task is too large. I leave with you the plan of the work; the work itself is beyond the hour or the day.

Let us not close our study of this impressive creature without having at least cast our eye upon

HIS RELIGION.

Behold an altar! He burns incense upon it, and asks the rising smoke to carry his prayers to the Invisible. Could he touch God with his hand, or see Him with the eye, he would not ask the smoke and the perfumes to be his mediator. But God being a spirit, man asks the elements that can rise and fade from mortal sight to go in his stead and find Him whom his soul feareth or loveth. If you will read the history of religion, casting out here and there the errors that the childhood of man has heaped upon it you will find at man's altar the beautiful phenomenon of his career. All else seems humble compared with the picture of this being bowing by the altar of God. And as no one examines the twilight after day has come, as no one feels anxious about the blossoms of the tree when already the peril of frost is past and the branches bend with fruit, so after Christ came with his form of worship we were discharged from the study of man as seen in the groves of Apollo or Jupiter. Man and Christianity are the impressive picture in this human spectacle. Into the sublime theory of humanity sin came long ago as a disturbing force. It came as a destroying angel, came as a tempest upon a serene sea. Man without sin would have had still a religion, but with sin religion becomes a sentiment full of alternating fear and hope. Christianity is the loving effort of the children to return to their Father. Viewed simply as a phenomenon no spectacle can surpass that of man and his religion. The temples of his worship cover the earth. Go where you will, and either the massive cathedral fills you with wonder or else the little white church in the valley provokes your sympathetic tears. For beauty and for finding the presence of God gives us the latter, where the whispering trees clote to the window, and the birds in the branches, and the sublime silence of the world without, and the simplicity of the worshipers come to help the spirit in its efforts to find the Invisible. In such a place it is easy to see that Jesus of Nazareth, who once passed over our world, resting here and there in humility, praying at times beneath an olive tree. But to see the true picture of Christianity all the variations of the external must be included. The humblest chapel in the wilderness, where the poor meet, must be joined with the lofty minister, where Kings and Queens have knelt. The child dressed in white for its first communion must be seen along with the crowned Louis and the living jeweled Queen of England, carrying their worship within their souls forever, Christ being dearer to either than all the empires of earth. It will be necessary also to recall the sweet and solemn music that has grown up around the altar of God like roses to enwreath it. If, while thinking of this wonderful enwreathing, you will recall that psalm, "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," and will imagine the harps of Judea handing over those words to the organ tones of this century, you will realize what a volume of sweet worship has risen from man to God in the chariot of sacred song.

From this wide survey of man's religion the heart will always come back with its devotion to some particular temple, modified, if not wholly destroyed, by the feeling that they are all temples of only one Savior and of one creature,—man. Be the letters above the portal what they may, it is the same creature at the altar, man, and near him is the One God. Religion is one, indivisible sentiment. As the mother's love of the child is one, be the mother American or English, or be she Calvinist or Methodist, as these outer names sound far away from her maternal sentiment, so religion is one and seamless, all woven throughout from top to bottom, and the name of the temple exhausts its import far away from the kneeling soul and the pitying Lord.

But this succession of conditions and qualities, this childhood, this marriage, this pursuit, this religion, have led us far along and far away. They have led up to a thrilling spectacle in the history of man. We have come now to

HIS GRAVE.

If other phenomena in the history of man are impressive, this tomb is most amazing, most solemn, most mysterious. This strange being dies. All the powers of his mind, all the tender attachments of his soul, all his wealth, all his arts and fame and prayer and piety cannot retain him among the living. At last his frame bows; his hair whitens, his eye grows dim; he passes away. His body once so strong and beautiful is let down into the earth, and the clay out of which God made him is heaped over the empty heart.

For him no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
No children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Such is the outline of that being that came forth when God said: "Let us make man." The very study is all through a practical lesson. But yet there come to mind three thoughts asking to be uttered here:

1. Let us always keep in mind the great theory of man, and fit our actions to that abstract estimate alone. Consider the sin, and ignorance, and weakness, we here witness as only interruptions of a great plan, as discords coming from the outside into the great harmony. Our hearts must be fixed upon the quality of manhood, which may be found, not in the fallen individuals of earth, those blighted flowers, but which is seen shadowed in the saints and heroes of all ages, chiefly shadowed forth in Christ. We must look only up.

2. Let us wholly exclude from our souls, banish by reflection, by sentiment, by hope, and by prayer all idea that such a magnificent being as man has come here by natural evolution, and that no God surrounds him. Let us place a loving Father and Savior close by his cradle, his pursuits, his grave.

3. Let us affirm and hold precious the idea that all these streams of human power and love and life empty into a world of immortality. Let us believe that a being that leaves such a train of glory behind him may also have a sublime destiny; that the splendor around him is not more possible or actual than the splendor of his future; that where things so thrilling have been it is feeble logic and feeble love that place any limit to the grandeur and blessedness of man beyond the sepulchre.

SECOND BAPTIST.

INSTALLING THE NEW PREACHER.

The Rev. Galusha Anderson, the newly-chosen pastor of the Second Baptist Church, corner of West Monroe and Morgan streets, formerly presided over by Rev. the Dr. E. J. Goodspeed, yesterday morning preached his first sermon before that congregation. The spacious edifice was filled, and the pulpit was tastefully decorated with blooming plants, vines, and bouquets. The great marble pulpit has been removed and replaced by a neat wooden one, which looks somewhat lost in the vast space formerly occupied by the stone structure.

The Rev. Galusha Anderson is a gentleman about 5 feet 10 inches high, well proportioned, and weighing probably 180 or 190 pounds. His manner is that of the most unostentatious gentleman, which is bound to make him friends among his flock. His age verges somewhere near the fifties. His hair is turning with the flight of time and has become nearly gray. His face is covered with an iron-gray, rather shaggy beard, which gives Mr. Anderson a somewhat patriachial appearance. His manner of speaking is slow, and he completes one subject before he starts on another, and in this way holds the attention of his congregation. He is not a flighty orator, but, as an earnest, Christian worker, often grows eloquent in his discourse, and shows by his arguments that he has thoroughly studied the subject upon which he preaches. Taken in all, Mr. Anderson is a worthy accession to our clerical fraternity, and will no doubt do good work for the Church with which he has become associated.

His sermon yesterday morning was from the First Epistle of Paul to Timothy, third chapter, part of the 15th verse—"The Church of the Living God, the pillar and ground of the truth." The reverend gentleman held that, in spite of the commentators upon this simple text, the metaphor was drawn from the Greek and Roman edifices, which were placed on pillars set on stone foundations laid in deep trenches, which held the superstructures. Timothy understood these things, as he was versed in Greek as well as Hebrew. His mother was a Jewess, and his father a Greek. He also had preached in Ephesus, a Grecian city. He dissected Truth, and what it meant as regarded the churches, and claimed that the Roman Catholic Church had held that the Truths of God were only declared through it, and that it held the great secrets of God, and had the power given it to spread them to the world as they were demanded, and thus only a short time ago it had declared the Immaculate Conception, and at another time the Infallibility of the Pope, and so on claiming to be the originator of the Truth. He held that Truth existed long before the churches were built, and that the Truth was only given to the world through the medium of the Christian Church. Protestants, too, in their zeal, had sometimes gone to the other extreme.

He then claimed that obedience to God was the point from which the Great Truth came. The Roman Catholic Church kept the Bible from the people because it was afraid to let its worshippers interpret it for themselves. But the interpretations of the Bible by the Church were not always infallible. The knowledge of Bible-truth was progression. The statements and interpretations of one generation were modified by another. They interpreted God's word by the light they possessed. After showing the inconsistency of the pretended infallibility of the Roman Catholic Church, he made a plea for the dissemination of the Great Truth through the Church, and to have all work to save sinners, and to assist the pastor in spreading the Gospel everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORDINATION.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—An unusual event took place to-day at St. John's Catholic Church, the occasion being the ordination of seventeen priests, ten of whom were students who left Germany because they would not submit to Bismarck's policy towards the Catholic Church. The ceremonies were very imposing, and were conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, assisted by several prominent clergymen of this Diocese.

PASTORAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 4.—Dr. J. L. Withrow, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, announced to his congregation to-night the fact that he had been askad to accept the pulpit of Park Street Congregational Church, Boston, but said he had not made up his mind in the matter.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE WOLFSOHN RECEPTION.

Last Saturday afternoon, at Standard Hall, Mr. Carl Wolfsohn gave a reception to the pupils of the Chicago Musical College,—Mr. Florence Ziegfeld, President, and Mr. Louis Falk, Director,—which was tendered as a compliment in return for a similar one given him by the College some months ago. Mr. Wolfsohn had the assistance of Mrs. O. K. Johnson, Messrs. Lewis, Eichheim, and Gill, and four of his pupils. Of the Rubinstein sonata, by Messrs. Wolfsohn and Eichheim, the Beethoven trio in B-flat major, op. 97, and of Miss Johnson's singing of Schubert's "Nonne" and the Chopin songs, as well as of Mr. Gill's singing of Esser's "Southerner's Nocturne," we have already spoken in detail on previous occasions. The only features worthy of special mention were the piano performances by the pupils of Mr. Wolfsohn, all of whom acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner, reflecting great credit upon their instructor. The pupils were Miss Hannah Greenebaum, Miss Emily Hart, Miss Fannie Blumenfeld, and Mr. Stampofsky. The performance of each of the pupils had some feature to distinguish it by. The most novel and interesting performance was that of little Fannie Blumenfeld, aged but 13 years, who played Beethoven's "Sonata Pathetique" in a wonderful wav. Not only her technique was satisfactory but the phrasing and coloring given to the plying. Miss Greenebaum played Liszt's transception of the beautiful and difficult "Liebeslied" of Schumann. Her playing was noticeable more for its warmth and expression and beautiful coloring than for brilliancy of execution. Mr. Stamposky played the Bargiel "Fantasie-stueck" and displayed an excellent touch and thorough understanding of the subject. But for brilliant execution and artistic finish of playing the palm must be awarded to Miss Hart who played Liszt's arrangement of the "March Indienne" from "L'Africaine" in a manner that left little to be desired. The audience was one of the largest and most attentive that has filled Standard Hall for some time, and was composed largely of the pupils of the Musical College.

How She Got Dom Pedro's Autograph.

A good story is told how an "autograph lady" of San Francisco obtained the signature of Dom Pedro. While the Emperor was at the Palace Hotel in that city, she repaired thither, ascertained which were the Brazilian apartments, and presented herself to His Majesty's Secretary, stating her desire.

"It will be necessary for the lady to reduce her request to writing," said the Secretary. And she quickly wrote the following note:

"Will the Emperor of Brazil have the kindness to give his autograph to an American lady—one who admires the quiet dignity of a great monarch in our dear Republic?"

The Secretary took the note and disappeared. But the lady was astonished when he presently returned and announced "His Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil." The sequel is thus related by a California newspaper:

"His Majesty turned upon her a fine pair of natural Brazilian pebbles and bowed. The lady bowed. His Majesty also was pleased to extend his majestic hand, much in the approved fashion of a well-bred gentleman taking the hand of a well-bred lady, and says he, in the kindest and most gracious manner:

"'Miss ——, you would like my autograph?'

"'If you please, your Majesty,' says she.

"Without further ado the Emperor deposited his stalwart body in a chair and dashed off his signature, 'Dom Pedro d'Alcantara,' and handing the autograph to the delighted visitor, bowed graciously, and withdrew."

Beats Adam in Falling.

The Baltimore *Gazette* thus enumerates the mishaps of a certain resident of that city: "On Saturday afternoon Mr. John Allen, who is about 75 years old, after alighting from a passenger car at the intersection of Broadway and Baltimore streets, fell to the ground and had the bone of his right elbow dislocated. Dr. Dwinelle rendered the necessary service. Mr. Allen was one of the passengers on the steamer Medora, which was blown up on the 19th of April, 1841, 35 years ago. He fell in the water, fortunately receiving but little injury. Some years after, while building a house in the country, the lightning struck the house, causing him to fall from a window of the third-story, by which his collar-bone was broken. Six months ago he had another fall, dislocating his right shoulder. All the injuries were to the right side of the body."

Inner Consciousness.

Brooklyn Argus.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson saw a young man of his acquaintance the other day leaning against a lamp-post, looking very pale and tremulously holding between his fingers a half-smoked cigar. With that tender consideration of youth which has always distinguished him, the kind-hearted sage approached and asked:

"What's the matter, Charley?"

"That's what's the matter," replied the haggard victim of tobacco, depositing his breakfast in the gutter after a violent paroxysm,—"an evolution of my 'inner consciousness,' Mr. Emerson."

CENTENNIAL.

A Magnificent Show of Rhododendrons.

Exhibits of Furniture and Upholstery—Folding Beds.

Interesting Relics of the Mound-Builders of the West.

Special Exhibitions of Horticultural Products.

A Saturday Concert.

CENTENNIAL JOTTINGS.

A MAGNIFICENT SHOW OF RHODODENDRONS—DECORATIVE ART—FURNITURE-EXHIBITS—NOVEL MODE OF FURNISHING—TASTES OF UPHOLSTERERS—WILLOW AND BENT-WOOD FURNITURE—THE MOUND-BUILDERS OF THE WEST—INTERESTING RELICS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—One of the most attractive things I know of on the grounds is something that a great many people will not see at all. In a sort of tent near Horticultural Hall there is an exhibition of rhododendrons in full bloom, and the bloom is the very fullest that can be seen anywhere. It would be a tedious matter to describe all the varieties of rhododendrons on exhibition, and it is sufficient to say that the flowers are of nearly all colors and shades of colors, from white and delicate pink and purple up to the deepest and darkest red. The bushes are a mass of flowers, and look like a collection of bouquets rather than like growing plants. They remind one of the rhododendrons that one sees in our mountain regions, with the difference that they are larger than those ordinarily observed in the open air. Such a mass of rich color is rarely seen anywhere; the exhibit in Horticultural Hall cannot rival it in this respect, and it would be difficult to find a green-house in the whole country that could do so. The collection is an English one; it comes from the Knap Hill Nursery of Mr. Anthony Waterer, Woking, Surrey, Eng., and is pronounced by horticulturists the finest ever seen in America. There is another show of rhadodendrons in the open air, on another side of Horticultural Hall, belonging to the Centennial Commission. They were presented by the establishment of James Veitch & Sons, of Chelsea, London, and would be considered excellent if they were not cast in the shade by the very large exhibit of Mr. Waterer. Many persons who have heard of the rhododendrons in the tent have gone in that direction, and mistaken the smaller one for the larger. They go away satisfied, and think they have had a fine treat. And so they have, but there is a still finer one, which would cost them nothing if they would only go a little farther, and use their eyes for a quarter of an hour.

A RUN AMONG FURNITURE.

The American exhibitors of furniture are not very numerous, but some of their displays are quite good and worthy of much attention. The exhibits are in the Main Building, near the south end, and are clustered all together in a way that makes many of them appear rather crowded for want of room. They are not near as numerous as were the same sort of displays at Vienna, and are not nearly as good. A noticeable thing among them is the tendency to strong colors, and some of the contrasts are so glaring as to be disagreeable. The best of them is from New York, and bears the name of L. Marcotte & Co. Portions of two rooms are shown, the most attractive of them being in the style of Louis XIII.,—floor, ceiling, furniture, and all. There is a fine chimney-piece of carved walnut, with a border of majolica-ware immediately around the fire-place, making a very pretty contrast with the dark color of the wood. The wainscot is of the same material as the chimney-piece; above it a tapestry in subdued colors hangs from the ceiling. The ceiling is of painted canvas, which is becoming quite a feature in this country of late years, as it has all the colors of fresco, and can be changed or repaired with much greater ease. The chairs are covered with tapestry like that on the walls, and the carpet is in keeping with the general quietness of the rest of the room. The chairs, and all other work except the tapestry, are made in this country; the designs for the tapestry are made here, but the work is performed in France. The furniture of the other room is of ebony, the most attractive piece being a fine cabinet; the hangings of this room are in painted leather after the old Italian style, but somewhat less showy in color. Close by this room is a bedroom containing a set of birdseye-maple furniture, with blue trimmings, a combination of colors quite in harmony if the blue were not so intensely strong. The ceiling also has the blue quite prominent, and altogether the shade did not please me. But, I should add, in justice to the designer, that blue is not my favorite color, and that anything containing it does not strike my eye favorably.

SEVERAL SETS OF PARLOR AND BEDROOM FURNITURE

are scattered around here. Nearly all the makers are from New York or Philadelphia; I saw no exhibits from the West, and only one or two from New England. I don't think the American house-furnishers have much to boast of in the decorative line, and certainly they are greatly behind the English and French makers. New York seems to be further advanced in the art than Philadelphia, but no enough to swear by. The favorite wood in Philadelphia seems to be maple, while New York inclines to walnut and other dark woods, including ebony, the darkest of them all. A leading New York house has a set of parlor-furniture that would be very pretty if the color were not so glaring; and there is a bedroom-suit from this city most admirably made, but trimmed with cretonne in which there is too much preponderance of white. Walls and plafond are covered with the same cretonne in panels; the effect is pretty at first glance, but I fear that one might become weary of it after a while. A New York house, Kimbel & Cabus, has a very pretty show with a floor inlaid with light colors and the ceiling frescoed. For a part of the way down from the ceiling, there are figure-paintings on leather, and the rest of the way and the wainscot is hung with maroon silk. Maroon is the prevailing color of the room, and, as every artist knows, it is the best for displaying pictures. The furniture is of ebony, with maroon trimmings.

SOFA AND FOLDINGB EDS.

There is quite an assortment of articles of furniture that meet the demands of those who sleep in the room they occupy during the day, and are somewhat cramped for space. They all look very well, and some of them conceal their couchy character so that you would hardly suspect it. One has the appearance of a wardrobe, another resembles a cupboard, another a bookcase, and another has a writing-desk attached to it. The most ingenious bed of the kind I ever saw was in New York a year or two ago; it may be on exhibition here, but I have not seen it. The front of it was a wardrobe about 4 or 5 inches deep; by pulling a couple of bolts, you could swing the wardrobe to one side, and there stood revealed a complete bed, which you had only to pull down to a horizontal position, and find it ready for occupation, provided the chambermaid had done her duty. The manufacturer said that it gave you the advantage, by putting the wardrobe so near, of enabling you to dress without getting up. You could also, I presume, undress without going to bed. During the War, an enterprising genius invented a trunk for the use of army-officers, which could be used as a trunk, a table, a writing-desk, and a bed,—the latter with a mosquito net for protection in the swamps of the South-west. One of the officers who bought a trunk of this kind, said that you had only to attach wheels to it to convert it into an artillery-cart, a transport-wagon, or a gunboat.

The only drawback I know to the folding and sofa bed is, that I never heard the owner of one of them advise a friend to buy the same kind. He always suggested some other make, and could show where the one he had bought was defective. The best and prettiest of those exhibited here has the weight of the bed balanced by a spring, so that a 10-year-old child can raise or lower it with ease. It is a great improvement over the bed I remember in my college days, which swung on a hinge, and required a strong arm to raise it. But it was cheap; the one I occupied couldn't have cost over $5, while these modern improvements are sold at prices varying from $50 to three times that amount.

INDIRECTLY ANTIQUE.

A Philadelphia maker exhibits a set of bedroom furniture made from the wood of an old maple tree which had stood in Independence Square over 200 years years. It was cut down recently, and this party bought the wood at auction, with an eye to business. The set looks very well; and lying on the bureau is a highly polished section of the wood, showing the size of the tree. Not far from this exhibit there is a lot of willow and split-wood furniture from a factory somewhere in the Eastern States. This willow furniture is cheap, pretty, and durable; and nothing can be better for the sitting-room of a summer cottage or any similar place where lightness and a suggestion of coolness are desired. Willow has many uses in the Old World quite unknown to us on this side of the Atlantic, and it is a wonder some of our thrifty Dutch and German settlers have not introduced it more widely than has been done thus far. The exhibit I have just mentioned shows that a good move has been made in the right direction, and there is no reason why it should not continue. There are some exhibits of bent-wood furniture, such as I have already described in the Austrian section; and since I wrote that letter, I have seen some excellent specimens of the same work in the Massachusetts State Building.

Somebody from New York exhibits what he calls an adjustable table, and he has several kinds of them, so as to meet almost any want. The novelty consists in the legs, which are made to fold up in much the way that a Turk takes his nether extremities under him when he sits down. There is quite a variety of folding chairs in wood, rattan, willow, oak, and other things, some quite plain, and others trimmed with reps or other textile fabrics; and there is a show of furniture made of the perforated wood which is latterly coming into use in the cities. Several street-railways in New York have adopted it for car-seats, and it is a great improvement over the cushions, which harbor diseases, vermin, and other objectionable things. The wood is sawed thin, oiled, polished, perforated, and is said to be durable. The managers of the car-lines say it is just what they want,—their great desire being to have something upon which they can turn a stream of water from a hose, and give the vehicle a thorough washing. There is considerable more furniture lying around in the same region, but I didn't have time to examine it.

OLD ANTIQUITIES.

A sharp-nosed femiuine, looking at the papyrus and other ancient things in the Egyptian Department, a few days ago, asked a bystander with great earnestness, "Be them antiquities old?" Had she gone into the annex devoted to geological exhibits, she would have seen some antiquities that would have met her views completely. There were several cases filled with articles taken from the structures attributed to that extinct race known as the Mound-Builders. Who or what they were, we do not know. We have no means of fixing the date at which they lived, with any degree of exactness, but I believe some of the savans who have studied the matter, and explored the mounds, say that 2,000 years must have passed since they declined and disappeared. The Indians knew nothing about them, and had no traditions concerning them; and the skeletons that have been found do not show that they belonged to the same race as our noble savage. They had more knowledge of architecture than was possessed by the Indians when America was discovered, and some of their mounds show that they understood the points of compass, and could lay out the lines of a fort with considerable engineering skill. Who will lift the veil of mystery that surrounds them?

The specimens in the annex I have mentioned consist of stone and copper implements of various kinds, many of them fashioned with skill and taste, but with rarely any attempt at ornamentation. Iron appears to have been unknown to them, and probably the copper was obtained from masses of native ore, such as we find to-day in the mines of the Lake Superior district. There is quite a collection of pottery, and, on examination of it to-day, I was forcibly struck by its resemblance to the collection which Dr. Schliemann obtained by digging on the site of

ANCIENT TROY,

and which I had the pleasure of examining at Athens little more than two years ago. The pots and jars, particularly the latter, are almost identical in shape with those which Dr. Schliemann showed me as coming from the Troad. There is the same attempt at the imitation of human and animal forms, and the same broad, heavy figure, with an opening in the top of the head to form the mouth of the jar. The Trojan and American antiquities have a wonderful similarity in the attempt at imitating the shape of animals as well as of man, and the result is about the same,—a rude and grotesque figure being the result. Dr. Schliemann said that the remains of which I have spoken dated from a period anterior to the founding of Troy,—that city having been built on the site of a former one. The specimens were taken from excavations 20, 30, and in some cases 60 feet deep,—considerably below the foundations of the Palace of King Priam, which he claims to have distinctly traced. These remains, like those of our Mound-Builders, were pre-historic; and it may not be impossible that the two people were contemporaneous, and that the banks of the Ohio and the Scamander were simultaneously the localities in which two branches of the human race were making similar progress toward the solution of the great problem of social existence.

IN THE COLLECTIONS FROM OUR WESTERN STATES,

and particularly from Ohio, there are tools and implements of stone, flint, and copper, and also several utensils for cooking and other purposes. There is a copper kettle with a lid, and both kettle and lid are well made; and the same may be said of some articles in clay. There are some knives of flint, and also some of copper; and there are several ornaments of stone, supposed to have been worn about the neck. The collection has not been well arranged, as several articles evidently of Indian origin are mingled with the relics from the ancient mounds. Prominent among these things are some pipes of red sandstone, such as are used among the Indians at the present time,—some with figure-ornaments upon them, but the majority quite plain. It is a pity that more care was not taken in arranging these things, so that the pre-historic should have been apart from the modern. But, even with its faults, the collection is of great interest, and would attract much attention if more prominently placed. T. W. K.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

PERIODS FOR SPECIAL DISPLAYS.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1876.—The Centennial Commission has erected a special annex for the exhibition of fruits. The dimensions of the structure, situated on the east of the Agricultural Building, and connected with it by a covered way, are 180 by 200 feet, affording room for the display of 8,000 dishes of fruit at periods of special displays. Although the display of pomological products will extend over the entire term of the Exhibition, affording marked manifestation of the wide range of our soils and climates, still there will be certain periods especially designated for the display of particular fruits which have special seasons under the influences that more immediately pertain to the States near to Pennsylvania, and which, from their proximity to the point of display, will afford the material for large and expressive exhibits.

The periods decided upon for these special displays are as follows (though any of the fruits enumerated will be received for exhibition either preceding or subsequent to these dates):

Strawberries, June 7 to 15.
Raspberries and blackberries, July 3 to 8.
Southern pomological products, July 18 to 22.
Melons, Aug. 22 to 26.
Peaches, Sept. 4 to 9.
Northern pomological products, Sept. 11 to 16.
Grapes, Oct. 10 to 14.
Nuts, Oct. 23 to Nov. 1.

The Pomological Annex will also be used for the exhibition of vegetables, roots, and tubers, continuously, and at stated dates, viz:

Early summer vegetables, June 20 to 24.
Autumn vegetables, Sept. 19 to 23.
Cereals, Sept. 25 to 30.
Potatoes and feeding roots, Oct. 2 to 7.

Tables and dishes for both fruits and vegetables will be furnished by the Commission free of charge; producers being only required to pay the cost of transportation. Products as soon as received will be properly classified, and displayed at the expense of the Commission.

Large fruits may be exhibited in dishes of not less than five specimens of each, except in the case of varieties exhibited for the first time, under which circumstances three specimens will be sufficient. They being perishable, will be received Wednesday of each week, and will be examined each Thursday, and careful reports be preserved for reference as to variety, quality, and conditions.

Fruits that are especially perishable should be sent in excess of the proportion designated as the unit for competition, that the dishes may be refurnished as circumstances may dictate.

Awards will be made for the best dish of each distinct class of fruits; as, for instance, apples, peaches, berries, etc.

Awards will be made for the best display of large fruit of each distinct variety, and for the best quart of each variety of small fruit.

Awards will be made for the best display of strawberry-plants in bearing condition, six pots of each variety, one plant in a pot.

BURNET LANDRETH,
Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.

SATURDAY.

AN EXPOSITION CONCERT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The chief feature of Saturday at the Centennial was a vocal and instrumental concert, given in the great central pavilion of the Main Exposition Building, under the auspices of the Schomacker Piano Company of Philadelphia. The superb grand piano made by the Schomacker Company for Dom Pedro II. of Brazil was used, Mr. Bialta being the artist. He was assisted by Mrs. Reed and Mr. Stoddard, two accomplished vocalists. The rich, powerful tones of the instrument held the attention and the admiration of a very large number of auditors, including many critical Europeans; and the applause after each selection showed how fervent was the appreciation by everybody of American piano-making art. An exhibition of the capabilities of these famous pianos was also given to an enthusiastic assembly in the forenoon, Rose D'Erina playing upon one of them and singing a series of airs from the prominent compositions of several nations.

CINCINNATI MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Third and Last Concert.

Cincinnati Gazette, June 3.

The Union Musical Festival came to a close with the third concert last night. All the singing of the chorus did not occupy twenty minutes, the only chorus numbers of the programme being the fantasie in C. in opus 80, by Beethoven, and the cantata, composed for the occasion by Mr. Singer. The remainder of the programme consisted of one orchestral number and vocal solos. The orchestra during the evening, beginning with the Hungarial Rhapsody, No. 2, did the best work of the Festival, playing with much better precision than during the performance of the "Messiah" on the previous evening, when a lack of full rehearsals told sadly on nearly all the solo numbers. Mr. Michael Brand conducted all the programme, with the exception of the cantata. Mrs. Smith substituted *Gratias agimus tibi*, by Guglielmi, for the Swiss song announced on the programme, and Mr. Carl Schutt, of the Cincinnati Orchestra, played the obligato, usually given on the flute, on the clarionet. With this song Mrs. Smith initiated the solo successes of the evening; a noisy demand for a repetition was made, but Mrs. Smith for very good reasons declined the tempting invitation.

In the Beethoven Fantasie Mr. Singer played the piano solo, and he played it with correctness and rare taste and judgment. The chorus, too, with an easy task before it, sang the delightful music sweetly and correctly to the words of Longfellow's "Song of Life." The adaptation of these words to the music of the fantasie was nothing short of a monstrous absurdity, and occasioned a double-back-action disaster. The words, beautiful, elevated, and ennobling in themselves, were simply prostituted by the music, and the music was similarly treated by the words. If lines of the same meter was all that was asked, the old schoolboy's song, "Cocachelunk," would have done quite as well, and certainly been less a violation of the rules of musical truth. But the mesalliance between the sentiments of the song and the music was no less inartistic than the expression given some words; "labor" towards the close, for instance, in which a tremulous emphasis is thrown upon the second syllable of the word, in defiance of all rules of orthoepy and poetry. However, the chorus, piano, and orchestra tripped a merry funeral march to the music which Beethoven wrote to celebrate joy, peace, beauty, and all the other bright, cheerful, sunlit tones, which unite to form the perfect chord of life's harmony, and the happy, charming conceit of the master was received with applause.

In the second part, Mr. Bischoff did the best singing during the Festival, by a strongly dramatic and powerful interpretation of Schubert's "Erl-King," with orchestral accompaniment, arranged by Mr. Bergman, of New York. He met with a generous reception. Miss Drasdil then sang Beethoven's *In questa tomba*, and with it created a furore equal to that of the previons night. In vain did she bow to the audience and chorus, they were intent on hearing more on this last opportunity, and finally she returned to the stage and gave for an encore piece a deeply pathetic Bohemian song, playing the accompaniment herself on the piano.

Mr. Whitney introduced a novelty in the scene from Randegger's "Fridolin," which he sang. He, too, was compelled to deny a clamorous demand for an encore piece.

When Mr. Singer appeared upon the stage to conduct his cantata, the closing scenes of last year's festival were re-enacted, a shower of bouquets, thrown by the chorus singers, fell around him upon the stage, and cheers and huzzas went up from his many enthusiastic friends in the audience. The singing of the chorus and playing of the orchestra culminated in this cantata, just as the successes of last year did in the performance under Mr. Singer's baton of Liszt's "Prometheus." More volume and better precision than has been shown in any of the other works marked the performance of this, and when Mr. Singer joined in the applause which greeted the performance, in compliment to the singers for their good work, he did so with the consciousness that his work had been given a worthy interpretation on its first hearing. It did not create a furore, and is not likely to do so in the future, for its style is foreign to the understanding and tastes of our public.

Cincinnati Commercial, June 3.

The excellent performance of Mr. Singer's cantata constituted the worthy close of this concert. Singers and orchestra entered into its rendition with the enthusiasm which the high esteem in which their worthy director is held could not but create. The cantata abounds in beautiful and original passages, to enumerate which would lead too far. The phrase, "Not as the flying come," deserves to be specially noticed on account of the remarkable effect produced by the sopranos, altos, and tenors. The Tutti repetition of the hymn in medieval style (the subject consists of a most happy lengthening of the theme which is the foundation of the whole cantata) over an organ point, gives evidence of extraordinary ease in the use of effective harmonies. The final chorus, "Aye, Call it Holy Ground," is very brilliant and expressive. As might be expected, not only from the personal favor in which the composer is held, but also on account of the intrinsic merit of the cantata, it was most enthusiastically received, as was Mr. Singer on his appearance at the leader's desk.

MR. KNOTT'S INVENTION.

How He Prevented Sea-Sickness.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

Mr. Knott was about to sail for Europe. He informed his friends that sea-sickness had no terrors for him. He said he had an infallible preventive of that malady. He bought it of an old sailor, who had been to sea for forty years, and had never been sick an hour.

And Knott said that, when the steamer got out on the ocean, all he had to do was to swallow a couple of these powders, and then the winds might howl and the billows roll, for no ocean that was ever built could turn his stomach.

On the day he started, he enjoyed himself a great deal, talking with his friends while sailing down the bay; and as soon as the ship got out on the open sea, and began to roll, he took a dose of preventive. Presently he began to look solemn, and then he took another. After a bit, he said his corns hurt him, and he thought he would lie down on the sofa. Then a sickly look overspread his face, and the steward asked him if anything was the matter. Knott said that he thought that coffee they had for breakfast must have disagreed with him. Then he suddenly jumped up, and flew to the deck. The Captain directed his attention to the beautiful sunset, but Knott seemed to prefer to hang over the side of the ship, with his face toward the water. Then the Captain asked him if he was sick, and he said no; he was only trying to see if they were yet in the Gulf Stream. Then his frame convulsed, and he began to get rid of his gastric juice. He seemed to be trying to bring up a breakfast that he ate during the Seminole War. After working down pretty well toward it, he asked them to carry him to his state-room, where he gave the steward a box containing the old sailor's infallible preventive of sea-sickness, and remarked that, if the steward would chuck that awful truck into the bosom of the mighty deep, he would confer a favor upon Mr. Knott. Then Knott rolled over in his berth, with pallor in his face, and said to his companion:

"Bill, don't old what's-his-name Huxley say in one of his books that the Atlantic Ocean is gradually filling up, so's it'll be dry land some day?"

"I believe he does."

"Well, Bill, when I get to Europe I'm going to stay there until the cussed thing fills, and then I'm going to drive over home in a buggy. No more navigation for me, if you please."

Then he called for the steward, and the conversation ended.

Congressman Purman's Devotedness.

With the consent of the recipient, the Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel* prints the following letter from Congressman Purman:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., 1876.—*Mr. Samuel W. Shakespeare, Tallahasse, Fla.*—MY DEAR SIR: There is no man in Florida to-day I like better than you, or for whom I would do more. You were a brother to me in the hour of need, and there is not a day that I do not think of you way down in the bottom of my heart. But just see how I have been fixed. The place that Philip De Coursey had was abolished long before he died,—some time in July or August,—and there was no chance there. I could have sent you off on the coast, but until you would pay your expenses you would not have much of anything left, and so I thought the best thing, for the time being, would be for you to teach school, and stay with your dear new wife. The fact is, Samuel, the place for you is here in Washington, for you have the intelligence and penmanship that will enable you to take a place here. But would it be policy to take our best men away from the State just as we must prepare for another mighty campaign? You know I am a grateful friend of yours, and I want to see you in a good place here in this city, and after the next campaign my plan is to bring you up here, and let you rest up here for two years. Allow me to urge upon you the necessity of constantly improving your handwriting. I am doing the very best in my power, but you know I am not the whole Government; if I were I would make you a prince the first thing, for my heart is always true and tender for my friends. Skirmish along the best way possible, as I did during that fiery campaign, and God will finally take good care of us all.

I sent you a lot of garden seeds some days ago.

Drop me the news often, and I remain your devoted friend, W. J. PURMAN.

P. S.—Give my compliments to Mr. Harry Nellicliff, whom I also look upon as a brother.

The Liberty Colossus.

The New York *Graphic* prints a view of the studio of M. Bartholdi, in which the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which will stand in New York Harbor, is being completed. The society having the matter in charge is the Union Franco-Americaine, and the statue will be commemorative of our Centennial, and the traditional friendship between the two great nations. It is no longer a mere project, but has passed into the domain of reality. In the studio of M. Bartholdi, in the Avenue d'Orleans, Paris, work has already begun on the model. The statue will be 67 metres in height, a metre being equal to 39,368 American inches, and, including the base, will thus be about 220 feet high. It will be cast neither in iron nor bronze, as has has been said, but in copper *repousse*. The chambers in the lower part of it will be filled with sand or gravel to insure stability, that it may not oscillate or tremble during the severest storms. A flight of stairs will ascend from the base in the interior to the hand holding the light, which may be seen far out at sea, and, it is thought, will be an electric light. The hand is greater in height than two large-sized men.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—TWO 2-STORY AND basement dwellings, pressed brick, stone trimmings, 11 rooms, besides bath-room, pantry, and closets, with every modern improvement, in a pleasant neighborhood on Webster-av., west of Dayton-st. and near Lincoln-av. cars. Apply to Dr. M. B. CLEVELAND, State and Washington-sts., over First National Bank.

TO RENT—SEVERAL NEAT BRICK HOUSES, 10 rooms each, bath, water-closets, etc., handsomely shaded; rent, $25. Inquire at Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—NO 441. CARROLL-AV., NEW MARBLE front, 14 rooms, bay window, brick barn, large corner lot; rent cheap to desirable tenant.
No. 429 Carroll-av., marble octagon front, 12 rooms, with conveniences; neighborhood first-class. Inquire at Room 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—THE LARGE HOUSE CORNER RUSH and Oak-sts.; 14 rooms; in fine condition; $50 per month; also, No. 380 Oak-st., same place; 11 rooms; octagon fronts; $40 per month; also, No. 484 Marshfield-av., near Ashland-av. and Taylor-st., West-Side; 11 rooms; $25 per month. The above houses have got all modern conveniences, and are the cheapest to tenants in the city. Apply on the premises, or to PAUL J. McCORMICK, 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM COTTAGE AT NORTH city limits for $12.50, which is really worth $25. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THREE NEW HOUSES, 3-STORIES AND basement, just being finished, on North LaSalle-st. next to Moody's Tabernacle. These houses are first-class in every particular and will be rented at about half price until May next. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK HOUSE, OCTAGON front, 10 rooms, newly papered and painted, bath-room, and all modern improvements, furnaces, gas-fixtures, etc., 1023 West Monroe-st. near Western-av. Apply to WEST & CO., 46 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—RARE OPPORTUNITY—A HOUSE LOcated on a beautiful private park; modern improvements; terms very reasonable. Call at 10 State-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK and stone dwellings 439 to 445 Michigan-av.; rent satisfactory to good tenants; in complete order, with two-story brick barns. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES OF FROM FIVE TO eight rooms, in North Evanston, within three blocks of the depot, for from $5 to $8 per month, until next May, which is only one-third of the former rent. Also a good house of ten rooms in Evanston, and one in Glencoe at extreme low figures. C. E. BROWNE, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, FURNISHED house, 8 rooms, bath, etc.; pleasant grounds, healthy village, 40 miles out on I. C. R. R. Address, with reference, Lock Box 1, Peotone, Ill.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, $2.50 TO $7 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 394 New Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS TO REsponsible parties. Apply at 166 East Washington-st., Room 59.

TO RENT—TWO VERY PLEASANT AND WELL furnished rooms in a private house near Thirteenth-st., for gentlemen; excellent table board in adjoining house. D 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with small private family, on North Dearborn-st., to gentlemen only. Address M 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, ON SMITH-ST., near Wood, $18. Apply on premises, No. 80.

TO RENT—CLEAN, WELL-LIGHTED, NEWLY-furnished, papered, and calcimined rooms; $3 per week. Inquire for Room 19, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS, pleasant, well-furnished rooms for gentlemen. Convenient to business. Call at 85 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICFS, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE—108 MADISON-ST.; LOCATION first-class. J. H. ANDREWS, 194 Clark-st., Room 2.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN FIRST-CLASS BUILDing. Rooms 20 and 21 Hawley Building, 144 Dearborn-st. J. S. JOHNSTON, Architect.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A COMPLETE SHOW AT A BARGAIN—COST about $250; all new, only a few weeks in use; ready for hall exhibitions, consisting of two dissolving view apparatuses and Wonder Camera attachment; can show light pictures, sceneries, comets, and all kinds of fireworks, etc., on or through a screen of 10x15 feet in diameter, or over 200 square feet; will give instructions if wanted; it will be sold for half price. Address C. F. THEDE, Aledo, Mercer Co., Ill.

A GOOD MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR A live man with cash, $7,000; all wholesale trade. Address JENKINS, Palmer House, until Monday, 2 p. m.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF INterest in a well-established cash business that will support two families. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

BOOK STORE WORTH $10,000. WILL SELL FOR cash only. Good chance. Address P. O. Box 1951, Terre Haute, Ind.

FOR RENT AND SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF furniture, carpets, bedding, etc., of the Starr House at Burlington, Ia., is offered for sale, and the house will be leased on reasonable terms to a good party with some means, desirous of keeping a first-class hotel. This is a good opening and money can be made. Everything is new and in good condition. An exhibit of the business of the house since Jan. 1, and any other information, furnished by applying for the next ten days to F. C. WHITTLESEY, Burlington, Ia.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT IN A good location, doing good business. Will sell cheap for cash. Inquire at 287 South Clark-st., at grocery.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, GOOD STAND AND horse and wagon. Good custom. Owner wants to leave the city. 163 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST AND ENTIRE CONtrol in first-class elegantly-furnished hotel, Chestnut-st., near Centennial, doing splendid business; no Centennial enterprise; accommodations for 500; price $30,000. WM. H. JOHNSTONE, 517 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A GOOD MANUFACturing business for sale cheap; established in 1850; profits good; good reasons given for wishing to sell. For particulars address Box 1163, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

YOUR TIME, WITH SOME CASH, WILL SECURE half interest in stock and established business paying handsome profits. 106 Randolph-st., Room 20.

$3.000 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN WELL-established cash business paying $10,000 yearly. Call at or address 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

208 WEST LAKE-ST.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS with board at $5 per week; without board only $2 per week. JOHN DAVIS, proprietor.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE large room and board in a private family (French preferred) in or near Chicago; state terms, which must be moderate. Address L 27, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED for incompatibility, etc.; residence nor personal presence not necessary; affidavits sufficient proof; fee after decree. G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years' experience. Address P. O. Box 1037, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; legal everywhere; affidavits sufficient proof; residence immaterial; fee after decree. R. S. MARVYN, Room 5, 85 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO PURCHASE 7-SHOT FULL nickel-plated revolvers at $2.50; Evans' repeating rifle, 34 shots in 30 seconds; 60 styles of revolvers; catalogues free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FILLING—TO RAISE THE NEW RUSH Medical College lot, corner Harrison and Wood-sts., to grade. Send proposals to DR. J. P. ROSS, 429 West Washington-st.

STORAGE.

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE RECEIVED ON storage or sale, and cash advances made thereon if desired. Chicago Storage and Commission Company. Warerooms 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.; office 154 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM STOCKYARDS, Saturday afternoon, a light iron-gray horse, rather tall. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to J. E. STRAWN, 20 Bryant-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW FURNITURE FOR NEW or good second-hand ingrain or Brussels carpets. Address K 47, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—37 LOTS NEAR CORNER OF WOOD and Taylor-sts., at a very great sacrifice, cash or time. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL, NO. 146 DEARborn-st., 50, 100, or 150x180 feet deep, east front, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., at a bargain.
30x161 on Michigan-av., west front, near Twenty-eighth-st., cheap.
52½x198, west front, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
50x171 on Calumet-av., east front, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.
96x145 on Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st., cheap.
4 acres on Madison-st., corner of Hymen-av., clear; would exchange the same for a house and lot, which is clear, north of Thirty-fifth-st. and east of State.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EASY monthly payments to suit, 2-story houses and 50-foot lots at $800, $1,000, and $1,250; near schools and depot; sidewalks, etc., all complete, ready to move into; 10-cent train morning and evening. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange; only 7 miles from city; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market and shown free; abstract free; laborers' train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, clothing, boots and shoes, or groceries, a farm of 200 acres, 3 miles from Council Bluffs, Ia.; 100 acres improved. Address N. J. BOND, Council Bluffs, Ia.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A JEWISH FOREMAN IN A WHOLEsale clothing house. He must act as foreman and cutter, and come well recommended. Address, stating salary expected, L. NEWBONER & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORNAMENTAL JAPpaner; one who is competent to take charge of shop where fifteen hands are employed. Communicate with Dominion Tin-Works, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — A FIRST-CLASS barber; steady employment and good salary to a good man. Address F. KILLINS, Springfield, Ill.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS; free fare; 10 farm hands, and 5 stone quarrymen. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa; free fare; wages $1.50; a man to go to the work with them. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR IOWA and Illinois; 10 coal miners, 5 for saw-mill; go to-day. E. A. ANGELL, 2 Market-st., corner Lake.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE $500 A month selling our letter copying book; any one that has a letter to write will buy it; no press or water used; send for circular free. EXCELSIOR CO., 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS, FOR A MAGNIFICENT work of high character. New, novel, and attractive. It will bring large returns at once. A. C. ROWE, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIAL packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GANG OR GANGS OF MEN TO DO the grain trimming for the Western Transportation Company, Union Steamboat Company, and Anchor Line of propellers for the ensuing season, for which $1 per thousand will be paid. Call on J. M. TUTTLE, Agent Western Transportation Company; T. T. MORFORD, Union Steamboat Company; C. T. BEERS, Anchor Line.

WANTED—MEN—IT PAYS $3 TO $10 DAILY, selling glass-cutters, chromos, photographs, and new notions. Outfits $2 to $25. AMERICAN NOVELTY CO., 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—3 MEN TO WORK IN AN ICE-HOUSE in the country; wages $17 a month and board; steady work; Germans preferred. Apply Monday morning corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts. SWETT & CRONCH.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa, $1.50 and $1.25 per day; 50 for Wisconsin, $1.37½ per day; 100 for Illinois; all free fare; man and wife; at 28 West Randolph-st. J. H. SPERBECK & CO.

WANTED—A STOUT, SMART YOUNG MAN AS porter. Apply at Atherton House, 973 Wabash.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to cook, wash, and iron for a small family. Apply 879 Michigan-av.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRLS for housework. Ladies requiring first-class help will do well by calling on MRS. SANDER, 463 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GERMAN, ENGLISH, OR WELSH girl for general housework in family of four. Apply immediately at 911 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to cook, wash, and iron; city references required. No. 70 Twenty-third-st., northeast corner Prairie-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries; city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUG clerk (with reference), in city or country; over 8 years' experience in city stores. Address Z 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUG-clerk; 12 years' experience and well acquainted with the Chicago trade. Address R E X, North Side P O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited. Mrs. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper or matron, where one or more servants are kept, or some position of trust for a gentleman of means; none but responsible parties need apply; would have no objection to leaving the city; best of references given. Address Y 45, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

LOANS—ON COLLATERALS, REAL ESTATE, OR other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 13, 131 and 133 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND UPwards, upon improved city property, 8 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Singer machines, pianos, and other collaterals. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE; would make desirable building loans. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block, 95 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, etc., on good improved Chicago property at the lowest rates. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000 AND OVER TO LOAN at 8 and 9 per cent. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

8 AND 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $4,000 and upwards on Cook County property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

$3.000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CITY real estate or farms within 50 miles of Chicago. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Build'g.

$6.000 AT 8 PER CENT FOR 5 YEARS, wanted on finely-improved and occupied business property in Keokuk, Iowa, worth $18,000, title perfect, abstract and insurance furnished. Also, $5,000 paid up stock in Virginia Tobacco Works at Keokuk, Iowa, for sale. To purchaser, if a practical tobacco or good business man, a situation given. Address S, P.-O. Box 631, Keokuk, Iowa.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

AT 218 WABASH-AV. A FEW GOOD SECOND hand carriages, buggies, and phaetons, cheap; also a fine stock new work of all varieties. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND TOPwagons and phaetons, first-class make and at low prices. PENNOYER & CO., 302 and 304 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FANCY PLATFORM SPRING wagons, suitable for cigars, candies, and notions; will sell cheap. Inquire at 271 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO TRADE—HYDE PARK LOTS OR ice for two driving-horses. Address D 74, Tribune office.

7 BIG WORK-HORSES FOR SALE; A BIG MULE, 16 hands high; one horse for $40, one for $60, one for $85. Call to-day; I have no work for them. 729 West Madison-st. Also a good shepherd-dog.

300 ACRES GOOD HORSE PASTURE IN LAKE View, 1 mile of city limits, corner of Belmont and Racine-avs., ¼ of a mile west of Graceland road, by JOHN LAGEMAN.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—NEW ORGAN, 5 STOPS, 2¼ SET OF reeds (no better), for $160 cash; can be seen at PROSSER'S, 215 State-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND SQUARE AND Upright Pianos, 50 years established; 75 first premiums; 20,000 now in use. Special attention is called to the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s upright pianos. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s uprights supreme and unrivaled. For sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.
Two hundred pianos and organs to rent or for sale on the most favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO GO TO PROSSER'S. On commission, instruments at low prices and easy terms. 215 State-st., near Adams.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—GROVER & BAKER, $15; WHEELER & Wilson, $20; late improved Singer from $25 to $40; Remington, $25; Wilson, $25, to pay advances; money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

ONE NEW LATE FAMILY SINGER, ONE WHEELer & Wilson, and one Grover & Baker, below half cost; sold for want of use. 422 West Jackson-st.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 212 EAST Madison-st. Machines sold on easy payments, and sewing given if desired.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TO STREET-RAILWAY COMpanies—The People's Railway have 24 small one-horse cars; been in use about two years, and are now in good running condition; all have Slawson fare boxes. Will be sold cheap. For information address W. B. RYDER, Secretary People's Railway, St. Louis, Mo.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Rose Eytinge. "Rose Michel."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle."

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1876.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday greenbacks were worth 88¾@88⅞ cents on the dollar.

The fast train arrived safely at San Francisco at 9:25 yesterday morning, having made the trip from New York in eighty-three hours and thirty-four minutes.

Speaker KERR's expected explanation of the appointment of GREEN is still deferred—on account of ill-health, it is urged, though he is well enough to appear each morning in the House, and for a short time occupy the Speaker's chair. His silence is beginning to excite anxiety among the Democrats, who very properly regard it as much more important that Mr. KERR should give an explicit explanation and denial than that HARNEY should be proven a rake and a man of dissolute practices.

Mr. MOODY preached in his new church yesterday morning to as many people as the walls would contain. The sermon was one of his characteristic sort—eccentric, forcible, and interesting. Mr. MOODY believes we have preachers enough in Chicago, and that what we want is more praying people. He has great faith in prayer, and would expect to see the angel GABRIEL make a failure as a preacher unless he had the help of a good praying band.

BEN HILL disowns the version of his celebrated harangue on the amnesty question which has been printed in pamphlet form by the National Republican Committee for circulation as a campaign document. He claims that it is garbled and distorted, and is anxious to have it believed that he never said what is imputed to him. Unfortunately for the Georgia Confederate, the pamphlet in question contains a literal and exact transcription of what he said on that occasion, and the only garbling or elimination that has been done was done by himself when, perceiving the damaging effect upon the Democratic party of his traitrous diatribe, he revised and remodeled his speech for the *Congressional Record*, omitting the objectionable language, and inserting matter never spoken by him. The campaign document is doubly effective because of its entire accuracy and truthfulness.

A special dispatch from London to the New York *Herald* conveys news of a decidedly sensational character. It is to the effect that England has taken vigorous and decisive measures toward the exercise of a controlling power in the Eastern complication, having sent Admiral DRUMMOND with instructions to prevent the forcing of the Dardanelles, and that unfinished iron-clads are being completed in hot haste, and regiments are under orders to be in readiness to start at a moment's notice. The same doubtful authority states that the Turkish insurgents have formed a plan which contemplates the refusal of either Prince CHARLES of Roumania or the Prince MILAN of Servia as their Sovereign, but which looks to the invitation of the Duke of Edinburg to become their Emperor, expecting, through VICTORIA's second son and his wife, the Princess ALEXANDROWNA, to secure the powerful alliance of England and Russia in their interest.

The cable brings the intelligence that ABDUL-AZIZ KHAN, the dethroned Sultan of Turkey, has ended his wretched life by his own hand. It is officially announced that the ex-Sultan locked himself up in his private apartment, opened the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors, and peacefully and painlessly bled to death. It is added, parenthetically, that ABDUL-AZIZ was subject to mental derangement, and the customary show of grief and regret is made over the tragic event. MURAD EFFENDI will probably not pine away to any alarming extent on account of the suicide, which happened so conveniently for his peace and comfort, and solved a rather unpleasant problem in a simple and easy way. The new Sultan may congratulate himself upon the fortunate circumstance which left that pair of scissors within reach of the royal prisoner, who in taking his own life could not take anything with which his successor would more willingly part withal.

We republish this morning the call, signed by a large number of prominent citizens, for a grand mass meeting at McCormick Hall this evening, in furtherance of the BRISTOW movement in Chicago. The objects and purposes of the BRISTOW Club, under whose auspices the meeting is called, are such as should command the earnest and enthusiastic support of every true Republican in this city who desires that the National Convention at Cincinnati shall put in nomination the man whom above all others the ring politicians, the whisky-thieves, and the Democrats are most anxious should *not* be nominated, and with whom for its standard-bearer the Republican party would at the outset be assured of success almost beyond a doubt. If Mr. BRISTOW is nominated at Cincinnati it will be the direct result of such expressions of public sentiment as that which will be given forth to-night, and the meeting at McCormick Hall should and we believe will be one of the largest and most respectable political gatherings ever held in Chicago.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier Saturday, with less doing, except in wheat and corn. Mess pork declined 15c per brl, closing at $17.77½ for June and $17.95 for July. Lard declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, closing at $10.77@10.72½ cash and $10.80 for July. Meats were firmer, at 6⅜c for boxed shoulders, 9⅛c for do short ribs, and 9⅜c for do short clears. Lake freights were moderately active and easier, at 2⅞c for wheat to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. Highwines were firm, at $1.09 per gallon. Flour was in light demand and steady. Wheat advanced 1@1½c, closing at $1.04 for June and $1.04⅞ for July. Corn was ⅛@⅜c lower, closing at 43⅛c for June and 43¾@44c for July. Oats were ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 28⅛c for June and 28⅞c for July. Rye was steady at 68⅛c. Barley sold at 57c for June, and the lower grades were firmer. Hogs were quiet and weak at Friday's decline, common to prime selling at $5.90@6.10. Cattle were in moderate local and shipping demand at about steady figures. Sheep were dull at $3.50@5.25 for common to choice. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.50 in greenbacks at the close.

The Philadelphia *Times* makes the appointment of ALEXANDER P. TUTTON to the Collectorship of the Port of Philadelphia the occasion to assail Mr. BRISTOW most unwarrantably. The Philadelphia paper, referring to the present incumbent as an excellent and honest officer, says:

> He was requested to retire, not because one more worthy and better fitted awaited his place, but because one who had served political interests at the cost of public justice demanded his hire, and the Collectorship was his price. Thus Mr. SETH I. COMLY goes out—thus Mr. ALEXANDER P. TUTTON comes in, and the consideration for the betrayal of justice in the trial of BABCOCK is delivered out of hand by President GRANT, and will be approved by a superserviceable Senate. It is due to the truth to say that it is the act of President GRANT himself, for he has confessed his obligation and declared his purpose to pay.

It further says:

> Of all the many questionable and even disgraceful appointments made by the present Administration, that of Mr. TUTTON is the deepest stain upon the public service, and it is the most hideous of the many wounds the President has made upon his own personal and official reputation. He was measurably excused for his tolerance of BABCOCK after the betrayal of his high and delicate trust was no longer doubtful. The criminal had been the companion-in-arms of the President, and a soldier who commanded the homage of the country. These facts plead strongly in extenuation of the President's devotion to him even in his dishonor; but to promote the procurers of judicial prostitution to the choicest gifts of the President, is to mock every honest inspiration of the people and to declare his insensibility to public shame.

Having thus fitly described the appointment, it then asks "Where was BRISTOW?" and declares that the Secretary of the Treasury should have interposed his devotion to an honest administration of the Treasury "against the President's open degradation of the most responsible trust;" and failing to have resisted the appointment of TUTTON, denounces BRISTOW "as faithless or unequal to the great duties of his position." The answer to all this is, that the Constitution of the United States vests the appointing power, in offices of the rank of Collector of Customs, exclusively in the hands of the President. The Secretary of the Treasury has no more authority to object to the appointment of a Collector of Customs than he has to the appointment of a Chaplain in the navy. If his advice be asked he may give it, but it is not likely that in this case he was given the opportunity of stating the character of the person selected. The Secretary of the Treasury is not responsible for Executive appointments; he can no more oppose them than he can dictate. His duty was in confining himself within the sphere of his own jurisdiction. The faithful officer is he who performs his own duties, and does not usurp the authority of others. Had Mr. BRISTOW told the President, unasked, that TUTTON was a disgrace to the public service, the President, who was already fully aware of the fact, would have been justified in telling Mr. BRISTOW he was guilty of an impertinent interference in matters of which he had no jurisdiction. The Secretary very properly did nothing of the kind. The appointment was an Executive one. The Secretary might well have abstained for another reason. The vote of Pennsylvania in the Cincinnati Convention has been purchased by Mr. CONKLING from SIMON CAMERON, and there is an unwritten law of the Senate that even the President dare not refuse to appoint any person named by a Senator of the Administration party from the State where the office is to be filled. CONKLING and CAMERON having made their contract by which a Cabinet office was exchanged for twenty-nine votes in the nominating convention, the President was permitted to reward TUTTON, the machine members of the Senate agreeing to it in the hope that BRISTOW would accept it as a personal insult.

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S REPUBLICANISM.

Mr. THOMAS RICHMOND writes to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE to express his fears that Mr. BRISTOW, if elected President by the Republican party, may prove an apostate like ANDREW JOHNSON, and says in the course of his communication:

> As a life-long Republican I was exceedingly distressed when the Republican Convention nominated ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President with LINCOLN. I anticipated not just his action in character, but *all* of the infidelity to party, to principle, and the North, that he manifested at last. His noble and vigorous course in the heat of rebellion in favor of the Union shone out in that darkness as bright, or brighter, than BRISTOW's does now, and yet you will remember his damaging course when in power as President. Mr. BRISTOW can bring *no better* record of loyal and noble action before the public than ANDREW JOHNSON did, or of fidelity to Republicanism and the country than JOHNSON did.
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> . . . . . .
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> BRISTOW is a vigorous, positive, and efficient man, first-rate for his present place, but so much the worse if he becomes a JOHNSON President. I don't know but heaven is a-going to allow us to bring another curse upon ourselves for our folly. I dare not trust any man at the head of this nation who is made up in the slavery atmosphere of the South.

Mr. RICHMOND is the representative of a class of timorous Republicans, a class of doubting THOMASES, and in answering him we shall answer them also. He is mistaken in two vital points. First, as to ANDREW JOHNSON. Mr. JOHNSON *never* was a Republican and never professed to be one. He did not accept the nomination of Vice-President as a Republican. He always called himself and was always known as a Union Democrat. There is nothing on record, either in what he has written or spoken, which contains a formal declaration of belief in Republican principles. He was from the outset, and always, a dyed-in-the-wool pro-slavery Democrat. He never professed to be even an anti-slavery man. He was born and raised among the poor white trash, and his highest ambition was to elevate himself into the aristocratic class of slaveholders. He worked with his "goose" for years to reach this elevation, and when he had accumulated money enough to buy a few negroes his highest earthly ambition was satisfied. Of ANDREW JOHNSON's Unionism and devotion to the country there is no doubt, but he never was devoted to the Republican party, because he never was a member of it. Pro-slavery Democrats are not usually devoted to the Republican party, as Mr. RICHMOND well knows. When he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency, as one of the few Southern Unionists, it was never supposed that he would be President. No one dreamed that Mr. LINCOLN would be assassinated, except the wretch who committed the infamous crime. As President of the Senate, JOHNSON could do no harm, and as such he was selected.

Second, Gen. BRISTOW cannot be compared with Mr. JOHNSON in any party respect. Gen. BRISTOW was born and raised in an abolition family, and was an anti-slavery man from the outset. His father, and his grandfather, and his whole family, from revolutionary times down, had been abolitionists. His Republicanism was not circumscribed by State lines. His father, who was an emancipationist, had belonged to the anti-slavery wing of the Whig party, and he himself sympathized with the Republican party from its very inception, and joined it in Kentucky, as soon as an organization was effected there. He has remained steadfastly with the Republican party from that time to this, unshaken in his principles and maintaining those principles under difficulties and dangers no other Republican candidate has been called upon to undergo. When the War broke out, he lost no time in declaring his hostility to the secession movement, and he showed his faith practically, as no other candidate yet mentioned has done, by recruiting a regiment and fighting for the Union in the bloody contests at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Pittsburg Landing. When his regiment had been decimated in battle, he recruited still another, and fought with it till the term of enlistment expired. He then served in the Kentucky Senate, to which he had been elected, as a Union Republican. He had no disguise about his politics. He was a Radical and proclaimed it.

When the Emancipation Proclamation was issued he rejoiced at it, accepted it, and upheld it. As a member of the Kentucky Senate, he voted for all the constitutional amendments touching reconstruction, opposed ANDREW JOHNSON's policy, and denounced him when he apostatized. We quote from one of his speeches in Louisville:

> Neither these constitutional provisions, nor any statute passed in pursuance of them, oppresses or harms any human being. The penalties of the civil-rights and Ku-Klux acts are aimed solely at the lawless and violent. No peaceful citizen or law-abiding community has apprehension of injury or oppression from them. A Government which cannot protect its humblest citizen from outrage and injury is unworthy the name, and ought not to command the support of a free people. But "the wicked flee when no man pursueth": and when you hear these statutes denounced by Democratic speakers, you may be sure that either they or their friends have committed, or are likely to commit, the crimes for which the punishment is provided.

We now commend the following extract from another of his speeches to Mr. RICHMOND, and to all other Republicans who doubt Mr. BRISTOW's Republicanism, and fear that as President he would "Johnsonize":

> No man in this country had more of my love, respect, and veneration than Mr. LINCOLN. If we must have Mr. JOHNSON's name in the resolution, let us have Mr. LINCOLN's, too. If, as I understand Mr. JOHNSON, he is carrying out the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, I am for Mr. JOHNSON. With this express understanding, I indorse Mr. JOHNSON. But I will not indorse him in the language of every rebel meeting in Kentucky, nor in the way of those who, while they indorse him, reassert the fundamental and originating principles of the Rebellion—the miserable, abominable, and infamous resolutions of "ninety-eight." [Meaning State Sovereignty doctrine.]

No reasonable man has a right to question Mr. BRISTOW's Republicanism or his fidelity to Republican principles. He has been through the fire which has tested his devotion and attachment to them. No other candidate has been so severely tested. If he is doubtful, who is true? If we cannot trust Gen. BRISTOW, we cannot trust any one. If there are Republicans who oppose Gen. BRISTOW, let them place their opposition on some other ground than his Republican soundness. To cast a doubt or slur on his Republicanism is a slander as mean as it is cruel.

CONFEDERATE AND DOUGHFACE VENOM.

Under a strict party vote, 120 to 82, the Democrats and Confederates in the House have passed BANNING's army bill, without amendment, which abolishes the four colored regiments in the regular army of the United States. This action of the Democrats and Confederates, growing out of their old pro-slavery prejudices, is as infamous as it is unjust. It is part and parcel of their old Copperheadism and opposition to the principles which gave the black man his freedom. It is part and parcel of that party's aversion to the equal rights of the colored race. By what right of law or equity does this Northern Democratic faction, aided and encouraged by the ex-Confederate party, against which the black man fought, refuse to allow him to serve the Government as a soldier? Why should he not serve? This is not exclusively a white man's Government, but a people's Government. It is not a Government solely for men who have white skins, but for all men, whether they have white skins, black skins, red skins, yellow skins, or brown skins. There are 5,000,000 of colored people in the United States—one-eighth of the whole population. They are citizens and voters by constitutional law. There is no legal distinction of right in the Constitution applicable to them. They are on the same footing as white men, before the law. By what provision in the Constitution then, by what provision of law or equity, do the Congressional Copperheads and Confederates step forward at this time and say that the colored men shall not shoulder a musket, garrison forts, fight Indians, and peform military duty? By what right do they pass a bill that soldiers shall be exclusively white? Suppose that a foreign war should break out, with the Democratic party in power,—are we to understand that that party would not allow colored men to defend their country and to assist in beating off the enemy? By what provision of the Constitution would they undertake to make so absurd a decision?

The duty of a soldier is an arduous one. The fatigues, hardships, and privations of war or service on the Plains against the savages are not enjoyable, nor is it particularly agreeable to stand up and be shot at, but every man, black or white, nevertheless, if he be so disposed, has the right to bear arms, and it is his duty to serve his country. There is no plea that the black man is unable to perform military service, or that he is lacking in physical strength or courage. For service in the southern latitudes and in malarial regions, he is a better soldier than the white man. No other nation in the world having black citizens in its population hesitates to employ black soldiers in its service. France uses them in Africa. England uses them in South Africa. Most of her West Indian soldiers are blacks, and she has 150 regiments of dark-skinned men in India, and she depends largely on them to guard India against Russian invasion. The abolition of the black regiments in the Army of the United States does not grow out of any plea that they are lacking in courage, endurance, fitness, or aptitude for performing military service. It is inspired by the old pro-slavery venom which still rankles in the Democratic party. It is the hatred of these men who were courageous enough to fight for their own freedom against the slaveholders that has inspired this malevolent blow. It is a movement in the interests of caste. Its tendency is towards a restoration of servitude. It is the first dangerous step in that direction, and should be met and crushed.

THE VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

The importance to the Republicans of Illinois of making the very best and strongest nomination possible at Cincinnati cannot be better illustrated than by a glance at the returns of the last general election in the State. At this election the Opposition were divided on their State ticket—the Democrats and Independents voting for different candidates for Treasurer and for the same candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Republicans elected their candidate for Treasurer by a plurality of 34,855. The Opposition elected their candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction by 30,506. Probably the fairest test was the vote for Congressmen, that being the only ticket involving national issues. In this election the Opposition carried twelve members and the Republicans seven. The Republicans have since lost one seat by contest, making the delegation in Congress stand thirteen Opposition to six Republicans. We present the vote for Congressmen in detail herewith:

District.	Opposition.	Republican.	Elected.
1	10,211	9,803	Caulfield, D.
2	9,189	9,181	Harrison, D.
3	7,991	8,171	Farwell, R.
4	7,503	8,766	Hurlbut, R.
5	7,008	9,232	Burchard, R.
6	6,279	9,389	Henderson, R.
7	10,308	7,905	Campbell, Ind.
8	7,463	9,753	Fort, R.
9	9,495	9,755	Whiting, R.
10	9,784	8,825	Bagby, D.
11	11,529	7,429	Wike.
12	10,623	9,027	Springer, D.
13	11,135	9,903	Stevenson, D.
14	10,603	11,244	Cameron, R.
15	12,084	10,780	Eden, D.
16	8,723	7,932	Sparks, D.
17	13,086	8,438	Morrison, D.
18	10,866	9,280	Hartsell.
19	{ 7,556 } { 8,293 }	5,482	Anderson, Ind.
Total	189,728	170,401	

Opposition majority, 19,327.

NOTE.—In the Nineteenth District WILLIAM B. ANDERSON, Independent, ran against SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, regular Democrat, and GREEN B. RAUM, regular Republican, and was elected.

It will be seen, therefore, that Illinois is not a Republican State beyond every contingency. It is not a Republican State beyond the contingency of the Opposition being practically united, and even though they should not be united on a Presidential ticket it is quite conceivable that they may be united on a State ticket, and also on their Legislative ticket. We lost the last Legislature in that way, and we may easily lose the next one by failing to make the best possible nomination at Cincinnati. The German vote of the State has been in a state of semi-revolt for three or four years, and the only nomination likely to bring it into full accord with the Republican party is that of BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW. The "Independents," so called, cast 75,580 votes in 1874 for their candidate for State Treasurer. They represent the prevailing dissatisfaction with parties and party management, and the man who can bring back the largest number of their votes is unquestionably BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW. We commend these facts to the men who go to Cincinnati, and request them to give us a ticket that we can once more carry the State with.

THE NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

It is reported from Washington that there is now a fair prospect of raising the deadlock between the Senate and House relative to the appropriation bills, and that they will all be agreed to so that Congress may adjourn by July 1, and so as to make a saving of $20,000,000 from the last annual appropriations. It is to be hoped that there is sufficient foundation for this report, and that the prediction may be quickly realized. The passage of the appropriation bills is about all that can be expected of the present Congress, and the sooner the work can be done and Congress dispersed the better it will be for the political and commercial condition of the country. Congress in the hands of the Democrats has been impotent in dealing with the great questions of finance and taxation, and the uncertainty as to what may be done by a lot of ignoramuses and demagogues is a constant menace so long as Congress is in session.

As to the differences between the Senate and the House relative to the appropriations for the various branches of the public service, the Democrats in control of the House have adopted the policy of crippling the Government by insufficient appropriations, thus forcing the Republican Senate to correct the error. The purpose of this policy has been to gain for the Democrats undue credit for retrenchment, and place the Republicans under the appearance of an unwillingness to acquiesce in the reductions. If final action on the appropriations shall show a saving of $20,000,000, the result will relieve the Republican Senate of suspicion in this regard; and, at the same time, the country will owe it to the Senate that the policy of crippling the public service was defeated, and that arrangements were not made for a gigantic deficiency bill next year. This specious deception has been practiced before. It consists of cutting down appropriations for certain expenditures authorized by law without repealing the provisions of law necessitating them. Thus in the Post-Office Department the House has increased the exigencies of the service by adding to the number of routes,—making weekly routes tri-weekly, and tri-weekly routes daily, etc.,—and otherwise exacting additional outlays, and yet it coolly cut off $6,000,000 from the resources of the Department. The demagogism of such a proceeding is apparent. There is a desire to secure unmerited applause for the reductions, and then to put unmerited rebuke upon the Republican Administration for making up a large deficiency account.

Of a kind with this proceeding is the effort of the House to reduce the range of department salaries below the rate of payment established by the Democrats themselves long before the War, on a gold basis, and when prices were from 25 to 50 per cent lower than they are now. This grade of pay fixed by the Democrats has not been changed except during the inflation of the War, when the currency was reduced almost to *nil;* and, after a lapse of more than twenty years, the Government employes do not receive more in paper money (worth 88 cents on the dollar) than they were paid under a Democratic rule in gold. The proposition to reduce their pay 10 per cent under these circumstances is unreasonable. It is especially inconsistent on the part of the Democrats, because if the employes receive too much now, when their pay is the same in depreciated greenbacks as the Democrats fixed it in gold in Democratic times, then their compensation was too high when the Democrats originally voted it. The fact is that clerks who received $1,000 in gold in 1854 really get only $880 gold value now on the same basis, and if their pay was not exorbitant in 1854 it certainly cannot be so at this time.

The Senate did right, too, in restoring the item of $50,000 for the President's salary. The President having vetoed the bill reducing the salary of his successor to $25,000, the proper action for Congress, if it still insists on the reduction, is to pass the bill over the veto. If this cannot be done the appropriation ought to be made which the law requires. Aside from this, there is no justice in the proposed reduction. The sum of $50,000 in depreciated notes is little enough to pay the Chief Magistrate of a nation of forty-four millions, and it is not easy for a President to save any money out of that compensation in view of the extraordinary and unavoidable expenses attached to the position. To reduce the President's salary to $25,000 in paper now would be to restore it to the same figure as was originally paid at the formation of the Government with four millions of people, when $1 was equivalent to the value of $3 now. Congress meanwhile has increased the pay of its own members half a dozen times, and by about 600 per cent, since then. If the patriotism of the Democrats in Congress demands the reduction of the President's salary to what it was in Washington's time, then the patriotism of the country may reasonably demand that the pay of Congressmen shall be put back to $4 per diem for actual service. The fact is that the more respectable Democrats recognize the niggardly character of the proposition. There were *six* Democratic votes in the Senate in favor of restoring the sum of $50,000—BAYARD of Delaware, COOPER of Tennessee, JOHNSTON and WITHERS of Virginia, NORWOOD of Georgia, and RANSOM of North Carolina; and some fifteen of the Democratic Senators did not vote—showing that more than two-thirds of the Democratic Senators disapproved of the demagogism of the House in this matter.

HALF-BREED HARRISON.

Our CARTER has been and gone and done it again. He first distinguished himself with his eagle that was no common bird and flew into the sprays of the Pacific. He next rushed to the rescue of the Marine Band, letting the country know what he knew about music. Now he has proposed a patent process for civilizing the Indian. The occasion was the presentation of certain amendments touching the civilization of the Indians. Our CARTER opposed the establishment of schools among them upon the ground that education only tended to make them worse than they were before. The abolition of the schools was one feature of his process. The second was more unique. He would make the declaration of a white man and squaw that they were willing to live together as man and wife a valid marriage. "Let them come together without hindrance and raise families of children," says our CARTER. "This would have a beneficial effect, but prohibit these marriages and a great wrong would be perpetrated upon the Indian race." Perhaps the most surprising statement of our CARTER is the following: "I believe I am one of those in whose veins flows Indian blood. When I look at the picture in the rotunda of the Capitol, representing the baptism of POCAHONTAS, one of my ancestors, I feel that amalgamation with the Indians should be encouraged." Our CARTER must have considerable Indian blood in his veins to advocate the union of ignorance and miscegenation as a means of elevating the Indian. No full-blooded white man would do it. Of course our CARTER's views were laughed at: they always are. His opinions were rejected: they always ought to be. But now that our CARTER has broached the Indian-blood business, will he not inform us whether he is a half-breed or an octoroon? Does he believe that miscegenation is as good for the white race as it is for his own?

BLAINE AND BRISTOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 3.—In your editorial in THE TRIBUNE of this morning you assert your faith in the integrity of Mr. Blaine, and your belief in his eminent ability and fitness to perform the duties of a Chief Executive of the nation. But then you go on to object to his nomination because of the serious charges that have been made against him (mainly at the instance of rival candidates, as you admit), arguing that we would be put on the defensive in the coming campaign to explain over and over again every slander that envy had been able to trump up against him. If this is to be considered an insuperable objection to Mr. Blaine, what about the case of Mr. Bristow when you come to apply the same state of circumstances to his candidacy? Mr. Bristow has been but a short time comparatively in public life, but several serious charges have been preferred against him, which I believe to have been slanders; but does THE TRIBUNE not remember that Mr. Bristow and his partisans (THE TRIBUNE among them) quite recently were put on the defensive to explain and refute them,—the Solicitor of the Treasury, Bluford Wilson, appearing as his attorney before the Committee? And will THE TRIBUNE have the kindness to explain to its readers how we shall escape being compelled to explain during the campaign slanders against Bristow, and to that extent being put on the defensive, just the same as it claims we *would* be for Blaine?

S. B. WELDON.

Our correspondent misapprehends the situation. There was an attempt to make a personal accusation against BRISTOW; it was an assault on integrity, but it failed lamentably. Upon investigation the truth was discovered, and his actions were shown to be strictly honest, and the suggestions of impropriety were confessedly and transparently false. There is, therefore, nothing standing charged against the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is nothing requiring or calling for defense. With him as a candidate the campaign on the part of the Republican party will be an aggressive warfare along the whole Confederate line, and the attack will in no event have to be suspended to repel assaults on the leader.

With Mr. BLAINE the case will be different. The friends of CONKLING and MORTON have overwhelmed him with a cloud. After a long and devious search they have produced his own book of sales, when he acted as broker in selling the securities of wild-cat railroads, he as Speaker aiding by legislation in giving value to such bonds. They also have shown that subsequently when pressed by the victims to whom he had sold these worthless securities the Pacific Railroad Company, through TOM SCOTT, advanced him the money to enable him to silence the clamorous dupes whose money had been invested at his solicitation. This is no longer a mere matter of accusation; it is a conceded and established fact, admitted by Mr. BLAINE, who, however, denies that there was any personal or intentional dishonesty in the transaction. We have said, and now repeat, that we have not lost faith in Mr. BLAINE's personal honesty. We do not believe he willfully cheated or defrauded any person. But to nominate a candidate for President with a record extending over several years of official life as Speaker of the House, and directly exercising an influence on legislation, being engaged in peddling the bonds, options, scrip, securities, and obligations of speculative railroads, and writing letters bolstering their credit, is assuming a risk of success, which, being unnecessary, is an act of folly.

Is the Republican party prepared to forego all other questions, drop all other issues, and make the campaign on the railroad speculations and operations of Mr. BLAINE? Has the Republican party no other mission than to vindicate Mr. BLAINE against the assaults of Mr. CONKLING and Mr. MORTON and against his own record? Has the party sunk to be the mere champion of one of its members against all his rivals, and on a record which is fatal to his success in half a dozen States, where the people are utterly opposed to any connection between the Government and the great railroad monopolies?

We protest against compelling the Republican party to become the champion and defender of a lot of wild-cat railroads, and thus bolster up the character of Mr. BLAINE's connections therewith, and of the securities for which he sought purchasers.

The New York *Herald* wants the Democrats to nominate TILDEN, and the Republicans to nominate CONKLING, its object being to secure the Presidency to that State no matter how the election may result. But it is not over-sanguine that CONKLING will be nominated, and thinks that the "Great Unknown" will prove to be E. B. WASHBURNE of Illinois. Whether it does this from friendly motives, or for the purpose of putting the other candidates on their guard and causing them to join in attack upon him, is not clear. However, here is its puff of WASHBURNE:

> But whether Mr. CONKLING be nominated or rejected it remains equally true that the candidate must be selected with reference to his ability to carry New York. Excepting Mr. CONKLING, there is but one man whose chances would be really good for rescuing New York from the Democrats. Mr. WASHBURNE would not enlist State pride like Senator CONKLING, but he would have some important compensating advantages, especially if Gov. TILDEN should be his Democratic antagonist. Mr. WASHBURNE would be a truer and more genuine representative of the reform issue than any other citizen of the United States. He was a reformer before reform became a political hobbyhorse. During his long service as a member of Congress his reputation rested on his unflinching opposition to every description of jobs and subsidies. He did his strenuous utmost to crush the Credit Mobilier scheme in the egg before it was hatched as an unclean and voracious bird. There was never any job, nor any sign or symptom of a job in Congress while Mr. WASHBURNE was there against which he did not "set his face like a flint." His strenuous, stubborn opposition to jobs and subsidies, which was the distinguishing feature of his Congressional career, is not exposed to any suspicion of self-seeking motives. He fought the battle for economy and against corruption when the tide ran in the other direction. Such an early, courageous, persistent, dyed-in-the-wool reformer would carry off the palm on this issue because he has given such indubitable proofs of sincerity as will command the confidence of the country. If, therefore, Senator CONKLING's claims should be rejected, the only safe thing for the Republican party is to nominate Mr. WASHBURNE, who, besides having an unequaled reform record, would receive the unanimous German vote in consequence of his noble protection to German residents during the siege of Paris.

The rural reporter, when he really gets down to his work and hurries about it, is not to be despised. Witness the following extract from the extra edition of the Midland (Mich.) *Independent* last Sunday:

> And now appeared one of the most terrible and magnificent spectacles it was ever our lot to witness. The whole broad and high front of the International Hotel was wrapped—as in its winding-sheet—in one lurid mass of flame, which, seemingly as in mockery of the puny powers of man and his appliances to stay its course, stooped toward the earth in the eddy of the wind with a hurtling sound as of demoniac laughter, and then, swerving and veering as if in disdain tossing its head, it arose towering almost to the very clouds and—ah, it needed no fervid Dantean imagination then to discover within the fringes of that gilt-edged hell the glearing eye-balls, yea, the very claws and bloody hair of the demon of the flames—with one fell swoop it hurled itself across the broad street over upon and wound itself around, fastened its fearful clutches in, took possession of and invested the whole immense building known as the Harris Block.

What a climax! "Gilt-edged hell," "glaring eye-balls," "the very claws and bloody hair of the demon," and "the Harris Block," followed easily and fluently after each other, each allusion being stronger than the preceding. Few writers of the English language are masters of such a style as this.

English capital, which somehow seems so abundant that the owners don't know what to do with it, and so have been sinking millions in Erie and Emma Mines, and South American securities, and pretty much all other insecure securities, is now being invested to an enormous extent in cotton mills, with equal prospect of being speedily lost. The trade-circulars from Manchester and other manufacturing centres for the entire season have reported the market dull, prices declining, and constantly increasing stocks on hand,—all of which simply signifies over-production. Yet, according to the official report of the Manufacturers' Association, no less than thirty-two mills, on the largest and most costly scale, have been erected in the Oldham district within a radius of 4 miles, all within the twelve months past; and throughout the other manufacturing districts millions of spindles have been set in operation within the same period. And still limited-liability companies are being organized to build more mills to turn out goods for the overstocked market, and the best the English financial journals can find to say of it is that it is better than sinking capital in Egyptian and Peruvian securities.

> Mr. BLAINE grows steadily in favor. The hearts of the masses are with him. He attracts friends and conciliates foes. His last strongest appeal to the people has been his successful refutation of the slanders heaped upon his good name. There is something in the man like the magnetism of HENRY CLAY.—*Forney's Press.*

Col. FORNEY appears to have forgotten the sequel. HENRY CLAY was nominated by the Whigs with a shout, and supported for a little while with enthusiasm. Then came the work of explanation, denial, refutation, and apology on the part of CLAY's friends, for the avowals he made in a letter he had written. The Whigs were placed on the defensive, and the battle was lost, notwithstanding the Democracy nominated a weak man, little known, and not personally popular even in his own State, which CLAY carried. The "FISHER" letters would prove more damaging to BLAINE than the NICHOLSON letter was to CLAY, and the campaign would end more disastrously. The party thrown on the defensive and compelled to waste its strength in defending and explaining the speculative jobbery of its candidate marches to defeat inevitably.

The New York *Times*—the leading Republican paper of the State—thinks that it would be fatal for the Republican party now to risk Mr. BLAINE as its candidate. It says:

> The extraordinary proceedings before the House Committee reveal Mr. BLAINE in a light which is fatal to his availability as a Presidential candidate. That fact will be as serious an objection to him in the eyes of the practical politicians as distaste for his character and associations have already proved to the thinking majority of his party. Popular judgment and political expediency combine to reject Mr. BLAINE; and between them he has gone over to the majority of dead candidates.

The *Times* is strongly averse to substituting CONKLING for BLAINE. With CONKLING it cannot see success at the end of the race.

> The Republicans of Minnesota expect and demand of their delegates in the National Convention the support of a candidate for the Presidency whose character and history shall afford the strongest guarantee of his courage, ability, and zeal to carry forward the great work of purification till corrupt men and corrupt systems shall alike be eradicated from the Government.—*Plank of the platform.*

While the delegates to the National Convention from Minnesota are not directed to vote for a particular candidate, yet the above resolution is clearly intended to mean BRISTOW, and morally amounts to an instruction to support him for the Presidency.

After the Quincy *Whig* cools off a little, it will perceive the fatal outcome of a campaign spent in defense of the right of a Presidential candidate to be a jobber in wild-cat stocks, option-bonds, and preferential scrip.

The Whisky Ring organ in Peoria will probably transfer its allegiance to MORTON. Anything to beat BRISTOW is its motto.

PERSONAL.

An able speaker at a political meeting in this city last week proposed "to fling the platform" to the breeze. The platform was not a bloody-shirt, either.

The price of Circassians is lower now than at any time since the Crimean War. The fall of the Sultan has broken the market. Perhaps your wife would like a small lot.

It is stated by a Cambridge (Mass.) correspondent that James Russell Lowell visited Mr. Schenck in London when the latter was acting as Minister. The poet and essayist presented his card and was astonished to learn that Mr. Schenck had never heard of him. No explanations were made or accepted, and the visitor, not having credentials or letters of introduction to offer, was coldly treated.

When Sidney Lanier is "troubled with the demon of unrest" he generally attempts "to embody the status of poetry in verse," and fondly imagines he is writing poetry.

St. Louis belles care more for the "external fitness of things" than for "the eternal fitness of things"; and that is why they wear shoes a size too small for them. The *Republican* says so.

Prof. Bain, in his new work, "Emotions and Will," takes a gloomy view of the brute principle in human nature. "The intensest of the primary susceptibilities of the mind," he says, "are sensuality and malevolence."

The New York *Herald* will be grieved to learn that a game of polo has been played, and a brief mustang-race run, without the knowledge and consent of its able proprietor. This double violation of good-faith and courtesy took place in Chicago Saturday.

The last article written by G. M. D. Bloss was entitled "Mortality of Politicians," and it told how few of the writer's old friends remained in public life. The article has a double significance now. Mr. Bloss' own name winds up the melancholy list.

George H. Boker is safe home in Philadelphia, having left the American flag at St. Petersburg in the keeping of a *Charge*. Is not this a time—perhaps the only time since the War—when a Minister at St. Petersburg might really be of some use to his Government?

Miss Maria Sedgwick once tried frantically to stop the Black Maria in Rome, supposing it to be an omnibus. There is something in a name, after all; and when the bystanders told her it was the Blark Maria she was after, Maria Sedgwick suddenly desisted from her efforts.

Mr. Dana calls Mr. Bennett to account for using the expression "a winning victory," and Mr. McCullagh joins in with the observation that Mr. Dana is equally guilty in having used the phrase "if the fact be true." All facts are true, as the *Globe-Democrat* knows by a recent bitter experience.

Lawrence Barrett, the actor, refused to play in "As You Like It" for Fanny Davenport's benefit unless Jem Mace, who had been engaged to play *Charles the Wrestler*, should be dropped from the cast. Barrett is as solemn as a fiddler, and he has serious doubts whether he would be able to throw Mace.

Dom Pedro remarked the other day that "the people of Brazil say 'by-and-by, by-and-by'; the Americans say 'to-day, to-day.'" If Dom Pedro were collecting bills in this country, instead of paying them, he would discover that Americans generally say "to-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow."

Our Carter told the country from his place in Congress that many of the proudest families in Chicago had Indian blood in their veins. We don't know how it may be on the West Side, where, as Carter says, there are many proud families; but in the other divisions of the city Indian blood is not on the top of the heap.

Mr. Gladstone is a good wood-chopper, a famous Greek scholar, and a skillful dialectician; he knows too much to be Prime Minister of England. His active mind continually suggests change and improvement, and he can never be contented with the dillettante trifling which distinguishes Mr. Disraeli's political career.

Leslie Brownlee, a young man living on a farm as tenant, 12 miles southwest from Leavenworth, Kan., was recently visited by a stranger who presented him with a deed to the property, without consideration. The young man cannot imagine who the liberal donor is, unless it may be his grandmother's second husband, who went to the Mexican War and was never heard of afterwards.

One who saw the Baron de Palm's funeral in New York writes rudely of a principal performer to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus: "I have omitted to mention a rhapsody over the ashes by a woman, Miss Emma Harding Britten, a fair creature of 50, of masculine proportions, the mouth of a shark, and the general demeanor of a lunatic. She also had a grievance, which was that the public sneered at her."

George Henry Felt, Vice-President of the New York "Theosophs," has in press a book entitled: "The Vail of Isis Withdrawn. The Kaballah of the Egyptians and the Greek Canon of Proportion; the Normal Law of Being and of Beauty, Applied to Art, Scripture, Architecture, Symbolism, Language, Natural Law, and Science, and the Deciphering of the Hidden Meaning of the Sculptured and Written Egyptian and Hebraic Religious Records."

The powerful philosopher of the Danbury *News* occasionally digs up a great moral truth. For instance, he has learned that a sick bed is a good place for observation. We learn some things there which we could not very well acquire elsewhere. One of them is that two women whispering in the next room can be plainly heard, while you might lay there and yell at the top of your voice without making either or even both of them together hear you. We don't pretend to understand this, but we know it is so.

The retirement of Dr. Sturtevant from the Presidency of the Illinois College at Jacksonville is an event worthy of more public attention than it has received. His practical connection with the institution covered a period of nearly half a century, and for thirty-two years he has been its President. The college has not flourished of late; perhaps an infusion of new blood will restore it to something of its former position. Dr. Sturtevant has always been known as a faithful and competent instructor, but he has not always had the hearty support of the Trustees and the natural supporters of the college.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* has a hard time of it, with the writer of the head-lines against him, to make out a clear case in Mr. Blaine's favor. When the head-line man begins "Blaine, the Broker," what can any amount of shuffling and tergiversation in the small type below avail? On the editorial page, moreover, the reader finds a breezy article headed "The Late Mr. Blaine," the first sentence of which conveys the interesting intelligence that "Mr. Blaine is dead." This is rough on the Washington correspondent, who has eaten a good many dinners at Mr. Blaine's house, and wants to pay for them with professional services.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—W. N. Draper, Michigan; John McLane, Scotland; Ambrose Lee, J. F. Young and F. H. Dwinger, New York; James Longley and W. F. Matchett, Boston; J. M. Holley, La Crosse; C. Loomer, Paris; J. S. West, Jr., New Orleans.... *Grand Pacific*—John Allen, Connecticut; J. S. Kenworthy, Rock Island; T. M. Dover, Australia; D. Leonowa, St. Petersburg, Russia; G. D. Davenport, Davenport; Charles Atkinson, Moline; L. L. Nevins, La Crosse; W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis; W. F. Pick, Amsterdam, Holland; W. S. Green, Peoria;.... *Tremont House*—Wallace Johnson, Buffalo; E. Letether, Havre, France; N. Dayson, Paris; the Hon. F. F. Jeremiah, the Hon. E. B. Grant, and E. R. Williams, New York; G. C. Carter, Boston; M. B. Richardson, Connecticut; Dr. E. C. Cross, Minnesota; John Gates, Cedar Rapids; W. A. Johnson, Indiana.... *Sherman House*—C. B. Cummings, Pekin; A. Y. Kosh, New York; F. San Gilli, St. Petersburg, Russia; E. M. Hukill, Oil City, Pa.; T. J. McWade, Columbus; J. E. K. Herrick, Boston; J. M. Danforth, Dubuque; A. McIntyre, Fort Dodge, Ia.... *Gardner House*—C. M. Dunlap, Princeton; P. H. Hamilton; C. G. Lincoln, Coldwater, Mich.; Benjamin Simpson, New York; William Sanderson and wife and Miss Sanderson, Syracuse.

RAILROADS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

Another step forward in the war between the Eastern railroads was made Saturday, when the passenger rates from Buffalo to Chicago were reduced from $13 to $10.50. A reduction was also made in the rates from Grand Rapids to all points in the East, amounting to from $3 to $4. It was confidently expected that a farther reduction from Chicago to Eastern seaports would be announced Saturday evening, but thus far no orders to that effect have been issued

RAILROAD LANDS.

The farm land sales of the Iowa Railroad Land Company for May were 141 farms, comprising 1,243,348 acres, for $99,759.49.

A GERMAN FESTIVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 4.—The seventh biennial meeting of the Upper Mississippi Turnbezirk commenced at Moline yesterday, and will close to-morrow evening. Societies from Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, Burlington, Des Moines, Muscatine, Buffalo, Durant, and Leclaire are present—in all about 800 men. The City of Moline is profusely decorated. There was a grand torchlight procession last evening. To-day there was a picnic and parade, an address by the Hon. N. J. Rholfs, prize turning, singing by a chorus of 100 voices, and music by three bands. This evening a grand concert was given at Turner Hall in this city. To-morrow there will be a parade, an oration by Joseph Esbotik, of Des Moines, prize turning, and a grand ball in the evening. The value of property owned by the Bezirk is $55,000.

FOREIGN.

Sudden Death of the Det[h]
Sultan Abdul-Aziz
Khan.

Official Statement that H[e]
mitted Suicide Whil[e]
Deranged.

Parisians Loath to Credit Hi[s]
Nerve Enough to Do th[e]
Deed.

The News from the Rea[t]
of War Extremely
Belligerent.

Germany Dismayed at th[e]
parent Hostility of Eng[land]
and Russia.

A Late But Credible Dispatch t[hat]
gland Guarantees Prote[c]
tion to the Porte.

Undisguised and Universal Appr[e]
of a Gigantic War.

TURKEY.

FIRST DISPATCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—It is off[icially an]nounced that ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz c[ommitted] suicide this morning by opening the ve[ins of his] arm with a pair of scissors.

THE OFFICIAL NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The M[inister of] Foreign Affairs of Turkey has add[ressed the] following telegram to the Turkish M[inister at] Washington:

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—A sad eve[nt has] painfully affected our august soverei[gn and the] Government. Abdul Aziz Khan, the [former Sultan,] who, for some time past unfortunately [showed evi]dent signs of mental derangement, havi[ng shut] himself up this morning in his apartme[nt in the] palace of Tcherazan, committed suicide [by open]ing the veins of his arms with scissors [which he] had concealed on his person. The Imp[erial Gov]ernment hastened to cause all legal inqu[iries to be] made; also a detailed medical report, [which will] be forwarded to you very soon. All Mini[sters and] high officers, both civil and military, [were] present at the funeral of His Majesty, [which will] take place with the accustomed pomp a[nd honors] due to the deceased, whose body will be [laid in the] mausoleum of the Sultan Mahmoud.

THE PHYSICIANS.

LONDON, June 5.—The *Times* corre[spondent] at Paris says the physicians of the Br[itish and] other embassies at Constantinople tes[tify that] the late Sultan committed suicide by [opening] the arteries of both arms with a pair of [scissors.] He died at Tcheragar Palace at 10 o'c[lock Sun]day morning, and was buried in the [tomb of] Mahmoud Sunday evening.

IS IT A DAGGER?

One telegram received in Paris as[serts that] the ex-Sultan stabbed himself with a d[agger.]

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It is generally remarked in Paris a[s strange] that Abdul-Aziz, who had always show[n himself] so feeble, should have suddenly disp[layed so] much energy, and, at the same time, [it is ad]mitted that his death was of so littl[e import]ance to any one that it seems repugna[nt to at]tribute it to assassination.

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LONDON, June 4.—The *Standard's* correspondent says letters from Consta[ntinople] assert that Vice-Admiral Sir James Dr[ummond,] commanding the British fleet in the [Mediter]ranean, has undertaken an inspection [of the] fortifications of the Dardanelles at the [request] of the Porte.

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[Herald Special.]

LONDON, June 4.—England has sent [Admiral] Drummond to the East with orders t[o prevent] the forcing of the Dardanelles. Un[finished] iron-clads are being completed in grea[t haste.] Regiments are under orders to be ready [to start] at a moment's notice.

A WILD "HERALD" STORY.

The Insurgents have a notion of [getting] both Russia and England to their aid, [being un]willing to accept Prince Charles, of Ro[umania,] or Prince Milan, of Servia, as their So[vereign;] they have entertained the project of [inviting] His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edin[burg, to] become Emperor over them, thus, throu[gh him]self and his wife, the Princess Marie [Alexan]drovna, uniting English and Russian inte[rests.]

GERMANY PERTURBED.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Tim[es says]* "The Ministerial *North German Gazette* [gives us] to understand that, owing to antago[nism be]tween Russia and England, all Europe is [drifting] into a most critical situation." The *[Cologne]* *Zeitung* regards the pacific view recent[ly taken] by Count Andrassy as entirely err[oneous,] and foresees that momentous d[ecisions] will now have to be immediately adopte[d by the] various powers." The *Times'* correspon[dent re]marks: "There is but too much reason f[or these] apprehensions."

THE KING OF GREECE

has ordered his army to be placed on [a war foot]ing. A special commissary has arrived [in Ger]many to negotiate a Greek war loan. H[e is ex]pected to settle it immediately. This [Greek] movement is accompanied by others of [im]port."

WORSE YET.

LONDON, June 5.—Further dispatch[es from] Berlin to the *Times* say: "The declar[ation of] the Montenegrin *Official Gazette*, that th[e insur]gents are determined to immediately f[ight] the Turks with the whole Servian race, [is] considered as authentic. M. Wesselitski, [Russian] Agent in Herzegovina, having published [an ad]dress handing the military and diploma[tic direc]tion of Insurgent affairs over to the [Prince of] Montenegro.

THE SERVIAN TROOPS

are ranged on the frontier and ready [at a] moment's notice. The Central staff ha[s been at] Alexinatz, near the Turkish camp at Ni[sh. The] principal Servian force, however, is stat[ioned at] Lasnitza, where pontoon bridges are be[ing con]structed preparatory to crossing the [Drina] into Bosnia. Various fortified cam[ps have] been established along the [frontier.] The Russian Gen. Tchernayeff [has] assumed command of the Servian force[s, and on] arrival in Belgrade, handed the Servian [Govern]ment $250,000 as a donation from S[lavonic] societies of Russia.

BULGARIA

is also being set afire by hosts of wel[l-armed] volunteers, which are daily arriving fro[m Rus]sia, Servia, Roumania, and Monteneg[ro, and] have established fortified camps, ampl[y supplied] with cannon.

Notwithstanding these difficulties,

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continues firm. The recent reform fi[rmans of] Abdul-Aziz has been specially withd[rawn in] some places. Special envoys have bee[n sent to] Morocco and Tunis to ask for assista[nce. The] crisis is unavoidable, unless Russia [yields.] Russia is unprepared for the present co[ntingen]cy, and is slow to decide. There is a [feeling] in Berlin that we are on the eve of mo[mentous] changes, and every hour may bring im[portant] news.

IMPORTANT.

LONDON, June 5.—The Berlin Tele[graphic] Agency asserts that England has conc[luded an] alliance with Turkey and guaranteed th[e Porte's] integrity. The Russian Telegraphic [Agency] declares that Murad will be recognize[d by all] hands without protest as soon as his a[ccession] is officially announced.

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QUESADA.

SAN SEBASTIAN, June 4.—Gen. Ques[ada has] ordered the state of siege in the pro[vince of] Santander to be extended. Several su[spected] Carlists have been expelled from Biscay.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER COMMUNIST SENTENCED.

PARIS, June 4.—A prisoner has been s[entenced] by a court martial to suffer death for [...]

cepted, and the visitor, not having credentials or letters of introduction to offer, was coldly treated.

When Sidney Lanier is "troubled with the demon of unrest" he generally attempts "to embody the status of poetry in verse," and fondly imagines he is writing poetry.

St. Louis belles care more for the "external fitness of things" than for "the eternal fitness of things"; and that is why they wear shoes a size too small for them. The *Republican* says so.

Prof. Bain, in his new work, "Emotions and Will," takes a gloomy view of the brute principle in human nature. "The intensest of the primary susceptibilities of the mind," he says, "are sensuality and malevolence."

The New York *Herald* will be grieved to learn that a game of polo has been played, and a brief mustang-race run, without the knowledge and consent of its able proprietor. This double violation of good-faith and courtesy took place in Chicago Saturday.

The last article written by G. M. D. Bloss was entitled "Mortality of Politicians," and it told how few of the writer's old friends remained in public life. The article has a double significance now. Mr. Bloss' own name winds up the melancholy list.

George H. Boker is safe home in Philadelphia, having left the American flag at St. Petersburg in the keeping of a *Charge*. Is not this a time—perhaps the only time since the War—when a Minister at St. Petersburg might really be of some use to his Government?

Miss Maria Sedgwick once tried frantically to stop the Black Maria in Rome, supposing it to be an omnibus. There is something in a name, after all; and when the bystanders told her it was the Black Maria she was after, Maria Sedgwick suddenly desisted from her efforts.

Mr. Dana calls Mr. Bennett to account for using the expression "a winning victory," and Mr. McCullagh joins in with the observation that Mr. Dana is equally guilty in having used the phrase "if the fact be true." All facts are true, as the *Globe-Democrat* knows by a recent bitter experience.

Lawrence Barrett, the actor, refused to play in "As You Like It" for Fanny Davenport's benefit unless Jem Mace, who had been engaged to play *Charles the Wrestler*, should be dropped from the cast. Barrett is as solemn as a fiddler, and he has serious doubts whether he would be able to throw Mace.

Dom Pedro remarked the other day that "the people of Brazil say 'by-and-by, by-and-by'; the Americans say 'to-day, to-day.'" If Dom Pedro were collecting bills in this country, instead of paying them, he would discover that Americans generally say "to-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow."

Our Carter told the country from his place in Congress that many of the proudest families in Chicago had Indian blood in their veins. We don't know how it may be on the West Side, where, as Carter says, there are many proud families; but in the other divisions of the city Indian blood is not on the top of the heap.

Mr. Gladstone is a good wood-chopper, a famous Greek scholar, and a skillful dialectician; he knows too much to be Prime Minister of England. His active mind continually suggests change and improvement, and he can never be contented with the dillettante trifling which distinguishes Mr. Disraeli's political career.

Leslie Brownlee, a young man living on a farm as tenant, 12 miles southwest from Leavenworth, Kan., was recently visited by a stranger who presented him with a deed to the property, without consideration. The young man cannot imagine who the liberal donor is, unless it may be his grandmother's second husband, who went to the Mexican War and was never heard of afterwards.

One who saw the Baron de Palm's funeral in New York writes rudely of a principal performer to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus: "I have omitted to mention a rhapsody over the ashes by a woman, Miss Emma Harding Britten, a fair creature of 50, of masculine proportions, the mouth of a shark, and the general demeanor of a lunatic. She also had a grievance, which was that the public sneered at her."

George Henry Felt, Vice-President of the New York "Theosophs," has in press a book entitled: "The Vail of Isis Withdrawn. The Kaballah of the Egyptians and the Greek Canon of Proportion; the Normal Law of Being and of Beauty, Applied to Art, Scripture, Architecture, Symbolism, Language, Natural Law, and Science, and the Deciphering of the Hidden Meaning of the Sculptured and Written Egyptian and Hebraic Religious Records."

The powerful philosopher of the Danbury *News* occasionally digs up a great moral truth. For instance, he has learned that a sick bed is a good place for observation. We learn some things there which we could not very well acquire elsewhere. One of them is that two women whispering in the next room can be plainly heard, while you might lay there and yell at the top of your voice without making either or even both of them together hear you. We don't pretend to understand this, but we know it is so.

The retirement of Dr. Sturtevant from the Presidency of the Illinois College at Jacksonville is an event worthy of more public attention than it has received. His practical connection with the institution covered a period of nearly half a century, and for thirty-two years he has been its President. The college has not flourished of late; perhaps an infusion of new blood will restore it to something of its former position. Dr. Sturtevant has always been known as a faithful and competent instructor, but he has not always had the hearty support of the Trustees and the natural supporters of the college.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* has a hard time of it, with the writer of the head-lines against him, to make out a clear case in Mr. Blaine's favor. When the head-line man begins "Blaine, the Broker," what can any amount of shuffling and tergiversation in the small type below avail? On the editorial page, moreover, the reader finds a breezy article headed "The Late Mr. Blaine," the first sentence of which conveys the interesting intelligence that "Mr. Blaine is dead." This is rough on the Washington correspondent, who has eaten a good many dinners at Mr. Blaine's house, and wants to pay for them with professional services.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—W. N. Draper, Michigan; John McLane, Scotland; Ambrose Lee, J. F. Young and F. H. Dwinger, New York; James Longley and W. F. Matchett, Boston; J. M. Holley, La Crosse; C. Loomer, Paris; J. S. West, Jr., New Orleans.... *Grand Pacific*—John Allen, Connecticut; J. S. Kenworthy, Rock Island; T. M. Dover, Australia: D. Leonowa, St. Petersburg, Russia; G. D. Davenport, Davenport; Charles Atkinson, Moline; L. L. Nevins, La Crosse; W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis: W. F. Pick, Amsterdam, Holland; W. S. Green, Peoria;.... *Tremont House*—Wallace Johnson, Buffalo; E. Letether, Havre, France; N. Dayson, Paris; the Hon. F. F. Jeremiah, the Hon. E. B. Grant, and E. R. Williams, New York; G. C. Carter, Boston; M. B. Richardson, Connecticut; Dr. E. C. Cross, Minnesota; John Gates, Cedar Rapids; W. A. Johuson, Indiana.... *Sherman House*—C. B. Cummings, Pekin; A. Y. Kosh, New York; F. San Gilli, St. Petersburg, Russia; E. M. Hukill, Oil City, Pa.; T. J. McWade, Columbus; J. E. K. Herrick, Boston; J. M. Danforth, Dubuque; A. McIntyre, Fort Dodge, Ia.... *Gardner House*—C. M. Dunlap, Princeton; P. H. Hamilton; C. G. Lincoln, Coldwater, Mich.; Benjamin Simpson, New York; William Sanderson and wife and Miss Sanderson, Syracuse.

RAILROADS.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

Another step forward in the war between the Eastern railroads was made Saturday, when the passenger rates from Buffalo to Chicago were reduced from $12 to $10.50. A reduction was also made in the rates from Grand Rapids to all points in the East, amounting to from $3 to $4. It was confidently expected that a farther reduction from Chicago to Eastern seaports would be announced Saturday evening, but thus far no orders to that effect have been issued

RAILROAD LANDS.

The farm land sales of the Iowa Railroad Land Company for May were 141 farms, comprising 1,248,348 acres, for $99,759.49.

A GERMAN FESTIVAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 4.—The seventh biennial meeting of the Upper Mississippi Turnbezirk commenced at Moline yesterday, and will close to-morrow evening. Societies from Davenport, Rock Island, Moline, Burlington, Des Moines, Muscatine, Buffalo, Durant, and Leclaire are present—in all about 800 men. The City of Moline is profusely decorated. There was a grand torchlight procession last evening. To-day there was a picnic and parade, an address by the Hon. N. J. Rholfs, prize turning, singing by a chorus of 100 voices, and music by three bands. This evening a grand concert was given at Turner Hall in this city. To-morrow there will be a parade, an oration by Joseph Esbotik, of Des Moines, prize turning, and a grand ball in the evening. The value of property owned by the Bezirk is $55,000.

FOREIGN.

Sudden Death of the Dethroned Sultan Abdul-Aziz Khan.

Official Statement that He Committed Suicide While Deranged.

Parisians Loath to Credit Him with Nerve Enough to Do the Deed.

The News from the Real Seat of War Extremely Belligerent.

Germany Dismayed at the Apparent Hostility of England and Russia.

A Late But Credible Dispatch that England Guarantees Protection to the Porte.

Undisguised and Universal Apprehension of a Gigantic War.

TURKEY.

FIRST DISPATCH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—It is officially announced that ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz committed suicide this morning by opening the veins of his arm with a pair of scissors.

THE OFFICIAL NOTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey has addressed the following telegram to the Turkish Minister at Washington:

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One telegram received in Paris asserts that the ex-Sultan stabbed himself with a dagger.

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It is generally remarked in Paris as strange that Abdul-Aziz, who had always shown himself so feeble, should have suddenly displayed so much energy, and, at the same time, it is admitted that his death was of so little importance to any one that it seems repugnant to attribute it to assassination.

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LONDON, June 4.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says letters from Constantinople assert that Vice-Admiral Sir James Drummond, commanding the British fleet in the Mediterranean, has undertaken an inspection of the fortifications of the Dardanelles at the request of the Porte.

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The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says "The Ministerial *North German Gazette* gives us to understand that, owing to antagonism between Russia and England, all Europe is plunged into a most critical situation." The *National Zeitung* regards the pacific view recently taken by Count Andrassy as entirely erroneous, and foresees that momentous decisions will now have to be immediately adopted by the various powers." The *Times'* correspondent remarks: "There is but too much reason for these apprehensions.

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PARIS, June 4.—A prisoner has been sentenced by a court martial to suffer death for taking part in the massacre of Dominicans at Arcueil during the siege of the Commune.

THE TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA.

PARIS, June 4.—The *Droits de l'Homme* says the proposed sending of a workmen's delegation to the Philadelphia Exhibition threatens to be a failure, as scarcely $10,000 have been collected, which will barely suffice for twenty-five delegates.

GEORGE SAND.

LONDON, June 5.—A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says there is hope that George Sand is now out of danger.

CUBA.

EVIL SPIRITS IN SANTO SPIRITU.

HAVANA, June 4.—The Town of Ciego de Auila, in the jurisdiction of Santo Spiritu, was attacked on the night of May 20 by the insurgent leader Maximo Gomez, with 1,600 men, most of them mounted. The place was defended by a garrison 400 strong. The insurgents were repulsed after desperate fighting, and retired without being pursued. They lost three killed and seventy wounded. The Spanish casualties were two officers killed and three men wounded.

SWITZERLAND.

POLISH AMITY.

PARIS, June 4.—The Directors of the Polish National Museum at Rapperswyl, Switzerland, have issued invitations to join in a celebration of the Centenary of American Independence on the 4th of July next, and to honor the memories of the Polish heroes Pulaski and Kosciusko.

ITALY.

CHRISTOFORO COLOMBO.

ROME, June 4.—King Victor Emanuel has accepted the honorary Presidency of the Philadelphia Committee for the erection of a statue of Columbus.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 5.—John H. Scourfield, member of the House of Commons for Pembrokeshire, is dead.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

PAWNBROKERS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The people of this city have elected a new Board of Aldermen who have thus far given substantial evidence of their desire to so legislate as will promote the interests of the city. I therefore with confidence direct the attention of our new Aldermen to the business of pawnbroking as carried on in this city. The rate of interest charged by them is exorbitant, viz.: 10 per cent per month, and forfeiture of the articles pawned after thirty days if the loan is not paid or renewed within that time. I am told that in New York the rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers is usually 2½ per cent per month. When a person becomes so financially embarrassed that he has to resort to a pawnbroker for relief, he is in no condition to protect himself, and if legislative protection is to be extended to any class of people it should be to the poor people who are compelled to obtain financial accommodation at the hands of the heartless pawnbroker. The exorbitant rates of interest demanded in this business will explain the cause of some of our best streets being crowded with those who do business under the sign of the three brass balls, to the manifest injury of other and more legitimate business interests.

Pawnbrokers, in addition to lending money, usually deal in second-hand jewelry, watches, guns, pistols, clothing, etc., which they obtain by purchase, and in many cases of persons of doubtful integrity. I would, therefore, suggest that the rates of interest on small sums be reduced to 5 per cent per month, and in sums of over $20 to 2½ per cent per month, and that in no case should the articles pawned be forfeited under three months. If this were done, the business to be profitable would necessitate the employment of a larger amount of capital. This would tend to put the business into a less number of houses of the more wealthy and reputable kind, and thus compel the smaller and most disreputable class of pawnbrokers to seek some other business, instead of the one they now disgrace.

Pawnbrokers who purchase second-hand articles should be required to take out a separate license for that purpose, and to keep books upon which should be entered the names and address of the vendors, together with a description of the articles purchased, such articles to be kept by the purchaser in the state in which they were received for ten days, and such books and articles to be subject to police inspection. The Council has ample powers to regulate the business, as will appear by referring to sub-sections 41 and 95 of Article V. of the act to provide for the incorporation of cities and villages.

If the Council will properly exercise their powers, so that pawnbrokers shall be compelled to account for all their property, whether received upon pawn or by purchase, they might be made a valuable auxiliary in the detection of criminals instead of being, as they now are in many cases, fences for thieves. OBSERVER.

ROBERT COLLYER'S ORATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The criticisms in the *Inter-Ocean* on the oration of the Rev. Robert Collyer on Decoration-Day at Graceland, I have noticed with much regret. Having lived in the South for four years, I believe myself in possession of facts which fully sustain the assertion made by Mr. Collyer in regard to the animosity which continually is kindled and kept up by the so-called "Bloody-Shirt Republicans. The *Inter-Ocean* believes that it is dangerous for Republicans to utter freely their political sentiments in the South; and that the Rev. Mr. Collyer, if he would reside for a short time among Southern Democrats, would get cured of his present conservative and conciliatory views. I can assure the *Inter-Ocean* that during my sojourn in the South I have always uttered publicly my unshaken belief in the Republican cause. I have openly voted the Republican ticket, but never did I experience any difficulties, nor was I in any way ostracized. On the contrary, I was treated kindly and respectfully by all those with whom I came in contact. I also know of officials who are good and outspoken Republicans, and who command the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens, irrespective of party.

The truth is that some officials through their conduct, have brought disgrace upon themselves and the party. They are dispised not only by Democrats, but also by Republicans. They left the South not on account of ostracism, but on account of having failed to meet with the success which they expected, to-wit: a renomination. I am confident that the sentiments expressed by the Rev. Robert Collyer are re-echoed not only by all the people of the South, who are anxious to forget the past, and thus to secure their prosperity, but also by all sincere Republicans throughout the North, who wish to lead the party to success in the coming Presidential election. A. NORDEN,

Minister of North Chicago Hebrew Congregation.

UNMUSICAL BOORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 4.—If the South Park managers purpose following up the plan of musical entertainments on Saturday afternoon,—and I hope they do so intend,—a suggestion will not be amiss, the adoption of which will do away with a most exasperating nuisance. Yesterday afternoon the Prussian Band gave a very fine concert at the South Park, offering a most admirable programme, and rendering it with excellent effect. But the enjoyment of more than two-thirds of the people who drove out in their carriages to listen to the music and breath the fresh pure air was provokingly marred by the lack of proper regulations. During the performances of the band fully one-third of the carriages were continually in motion along the drive which surrounds the music-stand, and the noise of the wheels crunching the gravel shut out completely the more delicate and beautiful strains of the selections, greatly to the annoyance of hundreds of people who came to hear the music and not to parade elaborate toilettes and showy equipages. This ought to be stopped, and the park policemen instructed to cause a general halt among the carriages while the music is in progress. There is plenty of time between pieces to move about, and when the music starts the carriages should stop. This would be no hardship to the fashionables, and it would be a most agreeable regulation to some thousands of music-lovers. SILEX.

PORTUGUESE SECURITIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 4.—In the article on "English Finances" in your issue of to-day you say that Portugal is among the defaulting States. By referring to the list of securities in English papers you will find that Portuguese 3 per cent bonds are quoted 52¾, or almost as good in comparison as American securities. I presume that you intended to name Peru, and not Portugal, as a defaulting State. Respectfully yours, JOHN LINGENBERG.

QUINCY, Ill., June 4.—The Hon. Leonard Swett, of Chicago, delivered his lecture on the Unwritten Life of Abraham Lincoln at the Unitarian Church in this city this evening.

WASHINGTON.

Mr. Kerr's Delicate Health the Reason of His Silence Under Suspicion.

The Fact that He Presides in the House Daily Unfavorably Noticed.

Ben Hill Undergoing Some Political Remorse Over That Speech.

KERR.

HE MAKES NO SIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Mr. Kerr has still declined to make any explanation of his alleged bribery by Harney. His friends excuse his silence on the plea of sickness, yet Mr. Kerr has been well enough to be present for a short time every morning in the Speaker's chair, and the air of the House is about as good as the air in the Committee-room. This silence on the part of Kerr is begining to give the Democrats a good deal of concern. Some even are bold enough to say that it is more important for Mr. Kerr's defense that he make a detailed explanation of the reasons of his appointment of Green than that he should try to prove, which he has failed to do, that Harney lives with a mistress. There seems to be little doubt that Kerr's principal witness, Strause, will be impeached in part on the ground that he himself sold army commissions while a member of Congress.

BEN HILL.

HE THINKS HIS OWN SPEECH DOES HIM GREAT INJUSTICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Ben Hill has written a letter in which he claims that the report of his speech on Amnesty circulated by the National Republican Committee is garbled. Hill is excited enough to say: "I don't know up this dirty pamphlet. It is a deliberate falsehood and a studied attempt to deceive. Every man who sends it to another with knowledge of its character is guilty of the falsehood and avows thereby his desire to deceive the people. Every honest man to whom it is sent will feel insulted, and he is insulted." The truth is that Hill himself is the first person who garbled his speech. He did not dare to publish in the *Congressional Record* the speech he actually delivered, which so alarmed the country. That speech Mr. Hill himself deliberately suppressed, substituting for the verbatim copy which the official reporters prepared one presenting, in various essential and important aspects, arguments, and references, a different character and tone from those he uttered in the debate. Mr. Hill went to a length unknown before in the annals of Congressional garbling in his elimination of the spirited colloquy between the Hon. Eugene Hale, of Maine, and himself. He left out, to use his own words, many entire sentences that were uttered on the floor, and he so altered others as to show a manifest purpose to alter and misrepresent the real meaning, temper, and argument of the speech as actually delivered. It is his speech as delivered that Hill now seeks to disown.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE HOUSE POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The House Post-Office Committee has summoned a witness to testify in regard to the alleged use of money to prevent investigation in the Forty-third Congress. Having called the witness, the Committee has declined to examine him. It is reported that the reason that this witness is not examined is because more Democrats might be caught than Republicans.

ROBESON ALL RIGHT.

Republican members of the Naval Committee speak very highly of Robeson's defense of himself. One member, who has carefully followed all the testimony, says that Robeson seems to have cleared himself in every particular. The Democratic members of the Committee certainly have not been able to weaken Robeson's direct testimony by cross-examination.

THE HOT SPRINGS.

A. O. Morgan, of Massachusetts, has been appointed by the Court of Claims Receiver of the Arkansas Hot Springs property, with bonds at $100,000.

ADJOURNMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—The resolution of Representative Morrison fixing the 12th of June as the day of official adjournment of Congress, will not be considered by the Committee on Ways and Means, to which it has been referred, until further progress has been made with the general appropriation bills, which it is necessary to pass by the 1st of July, the commencement of the fiscal year. According to the present appearances, adjournment will not take place before the middle of July. A number of Senators say the Senate will postpone the Belknap impeachment, as otherwise the appropriation bills could not be acted on in time to afford the Government necessary means to carry on its operations.

THE NAVAL CADETS.

Admiral Rogers has authorized a published statement that a part only of the cadets who recently resigned at Annapolis were involved in the alleged robbing at the Naval Academy. As all the names have been extensively published without distinction it is just to say that Cadets John Glason, of Ohio, and W. B. Osterhout, of Pennsylvania, were not accused as principals, but became involved as witnesses before a Board of first-class men, to whom, instead of to a court of officers, the examination had been intrusted. They have asked the Secretary of the Navy to reinstate them to answer such charges as may be preferred, which, it is understood, he will do.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRAVEL.

Arrival of "The Train" at San Francisco Several Hours Ahead of Its Schedule.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The train arrived at the end of Oakland Wharf, which is within the city limits of San Francisco, at 9:25 a. m., 26 minutes less than 84 hours. It arrived at the wharf this side at 9:45, and at 9:52½ the passengers alighted in the court of the Palace Hotel, dusty and travel-worn, but in good health and spirits. Engine No. 49 brought the train through from Ogden, with the assistance of an additional engine in crossing the Sierras. The time from Ogden to San Francisco was 20:52. The actual average running time from Ogden to Oakland wharf was 41⅓ miles per hour. Considerable trouble was experienced on the Central Pacific from wearing out of the brake-shoes in the Pennsylvania cars, and on the mountains the Central Pacific Company put on two of its own coaches to brake the train. No accident of any kind throughout the trip. Shortly after the arrival, breakfast was served, to which prominent citizens, army and navy officers, representatives of the press and the theatrical profession, railroad officials, and the Mayor of the city sat down. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the roof of the Palace on the arrival at the wharf. The rest of the day will be devoted to needed rest and a serenade in the evening.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—For the Upper Lake Region, westerly winds, cooler, followed by warmer and partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 4.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	R.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.88	55	62	W., fresh.....	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.90	59	48	W., fresh.....	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.90	61	40	W., fresh.....	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.90	61	40	W., fresh.....	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.92	59	70	W., fresh.....	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.95	58	69	S. W., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 63. Minimum, 54.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 4—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne.....	30.08	58	S., gentle..	......	Clear.
Bismarck.....	29.75	58	Calm.........	......	Clear
Breckinridge	29.55	55	S., fresh....	......	Clear.
Davenport....	30.00	59	Calm.........	......	Clear.
Denver........	31.11	65	S., gentle..	......	Clear.
Duluth.........	29.80	51	N. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Ft. Gibson...	30.05	62	E., light...	......	Clear.
Keokuk........	29.97	60	Calm.........	......	Clear.
LaCrosse.....	29.92	56	S., fresh....	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.99	63	W., fresh..	......	Clear.
Milwaukee...	29.96	55	W., fresh ..	......	Fair.
Omaha	29.45	59	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Platte.........	29.56	64	Calm.........	......	Clear.
Santa Fe......	29.78	57	E., fresh....	......	Clear.
Salt Lake.....	29.91	65	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Philadelphia.	29.79	68	W., light....	.46	H'y rain.

CROPS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 4.—The town was crowded with farmers yesterday, who report that the planting of corn is through with, and cultivation in many places has been begun. A large crop is expected, except in low lands, where it has been pretty well drowned out. All the other crops are looking unusually well, and, if nothing happens, a rich harvest may be expected.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

BLACKBERRY STATION, Ill., June 3.—The tremendous thunder-showers on the 1st inst. thoroughly saturated the ground. Vegetation never looked better. A large hay-crop is assured. Corn planted early has a good color and a good stand. A large amount was planted late, owing to the wet condition of the soil. The potato-bugs are multiplying rapidly, and bid fair to be as troublesome as ever. The prospect a few weeks ago of a large fruit-crop has been blasted. But very few cherries and apples are to be seen. The mean temperature of May was, at 5 a. m., 52⅝ deg.; corresponding period last year, 47 1-6.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 4.—A heavy frost occurred in the lowlands in this section last night. Vegetation in many places was killed, and gardens ruined so that they will have to be replanted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 3.—There has been fine rains, and all crops are looking finely. Since last night's shower it has been quite cold.

BLACK HILLS.

THE MILITARY ORDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 4.—Further advices from Fort Sully to-day state that, when the military order was received at Fort Pierre, the greatest excitement, amounting to almost panic among the miners, ensued, and every available means of crossing to the west side of the river was pressed into service to ferry over men, teams, and supplies, of which there were 100 men, 100 head of beef-cattle, and 50 tons of freight. All boats, rafts, canoes, etc., anchored on the west side were taken to prevent the troops from crossing and pursuing the miners, who will have at least forty-eight hours' start of the troops, and be safely in the Hills before they can be overtaken by the soldiers.

THE INDIANS.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., June 4.—Three men were killed by Indians this morning on Cedar Creek, 40 miles south of Sidney, and 12 miles west of Riverside. The deed is thought to have been done by Cheyennes on their way north from the Republican Valley. A courier in at Fort Laramie to-day, from Red Cloud Agency, reports additional departures of young warriors for the north. Eight companies of the Fifth Cavalry have beeen ordered from the Department of the Missouri to Fort Laramie. One hundred and twenty Snake Indians have been enrolled at Camp Brown. All are well armed, and have started to meet Gen. Crook, to co-operate with him in the campaign.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 4.—Detachments of the Fifth Cavalry at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, and Fort Hayes, Kansas, are under orders to proceed to the Black Hills country, and will start as soon as relieved by infantry now en route to these posts from Fort Leavenworth. It is the intention of the Government to mass all its cavalry in the Black Hills region, and garrison the frontier posts with infantry.

INDIAN BUTCHERIES.

Minneapolis Tribune.

A *Tribune* reporter hunted up Col. Lounsberry, of the Bismarck *Tribune*, this morning. The Colonel discredits the magazine story and reports of wholesale butcheries that are said to have occurred at or near Custer City, but admits that stragglers are constantly being murdered by the Indians, particularly south and west of the Hills, where the hostile Indians and those from Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies are operating. Up to the 15th of May the only persons who had been killed on the Fort Pierre or the Bismarck route to the Hills, or on the eastern and northern side of the Hills, were the following: D. McCall, by Indians who gained his confidence and shot him; Henry Hurnn, killed while cutting logs in the Hills; Chris Nordstrom, shot at a camp fire at night, when on the road from Rapid City to Deadwood; George Ward, killed in a fight for stock the Indians captured, and which Ward's party had recaptured; Monahan, straggling ahead of his train about 3 miles; Henry Sadler, "Sarge" Jackson, John Harrison, and John St. Clair stage-drivers, who went to the rear 4 or 5 miles to bring up some stock; and J. C. Dodge, who went to the rear 4 miles alone and without a gun. No train from the Missouri River has been attacked, and the Colonel does not believe that any will be, as the hostiles are congregating in the Powder River region, and have never, to any extent, operated in the region east of the Hills. Besides, the Missouri River Indians pretend to be friendly, and whatever depredations they do they want placed to the crdit of the hostiles, and are therefore careful in their movements.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 317 at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the New York Store, Nos. 284 and 286 West Madison street, owned by C. W. & E. Pardrige, dry-goods dealers. Damage to building and stock, $1,000; fully covered by insurance. The fire was caused by some goods in a show-window catching fire from a gas-jet.

The alarm from Box 382 at 1:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by the sudden breaking out of a fire in the planing-mill and box-factory of H. T. Pitt & Cooke, located at No. 403 Lumber street, near the corner of Twenty-second street. The mill was one of those inflammable shell rookeries that have so long abounded in the lumber district, and, as a consequence, its total destruction was a matter of but a minute's duration. It was built so long ago that nobody remembers exactly by whom it was built, and nobody could say that it was constructed for aught else than a fire-trap. Ten minutes after the alarm was first sounded the entire structure was a mass of flame, and, despite the exertions of the firemen, in ten minutes more it was a ruin, with not a single vestige left to mark its size or shape. The chief loss is upon the neighboring engine-house and outbuildings and upon the stock, which included a quantity of seasoned lumber and a large number of manufactured boxes. Mr. Pitt estimates his loss at $25,000, claiming to have sold a one-half interest one year ago for $13,000, but the total loss will not be more than $15,000, when accurately figured up. The building was not insured, and upon the stock there was a policy of but $4,000, in an Eastern company. The boilers and much of the machinery in the engine-room, which is a stoutly-built brick structure, that formed a nucleus to the fire-trap surrounding it, are not injured to any great extent, while the barn and drying kiln escaped even a scorching, on account of the favorable condition of the wind. The rapid burning caused an intense heat, which badly scorched a lumber-yard directly opposite, owned by Adams & Lord. The damage there is estimated at $1,000.

The cause of the fire is a mystery, but it was probably the work of some careless employe. A number of the barn employes, and the foreman, Timothy Sullivan, who resided in a two-story frame structure immediately north of the mill, which was totally destroyed with it, were around a few minutes before the flames were discovered, but neither noticed anything at the time. Smoke was first seen issuing from a shaving bin in the rear of the engine-room, and when the employes opened it to ascertain the cause, the flames burst forth so violently that, despite their efforts to extinguish them, the entire engine-house was in flames. The foreman, Sullivan, who occupied rooms over the office, loses $500 upon furniture. Owing to the rickerty method of construction, several of the firemen had narrow escapes from the falling buildings, one poor fellow being caught by the neck by a falling beam, and pinioned fast for some time in rather close proximity to the fire.

AT GREENVILLE, MICH.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 3.—A stove-factory near Greenville was burned Tuesday. It was owned by J. Sully, of this city. Loss about $9,000; partially insured.

Religious Toleration in Spain.

London Saturday Review.

The debate in the Spanish Cortes on religious toleration has ended in the adoption, by an overwhelming majority, of the formula proposed by the Ministers. Protestants and other nonconformists are by the letter of the law to enjoy freedom of worship, but they are prohibited from the celebration of religious rites in public. If the law is construed in its natural and obvious sense, the nonconformists have little reason for dissatisfaction. Protestants have no need of processions in the streets, and it may be presumed that prayers and sermons in their own chapels are not included in the prohibition of publicity. Difficulty is most likely to occur at funerals, which are necessarily conducted out of doors, but probably the law which may be ultimately adopted will provide for ordinary and unavoidable contingencies. It seems to be understood on all hands that the fragment of religious liberty which is conceded by law will depend for its reality on the spirit in which the law may be administered.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—Internal Revenue collections for May in this (the Eighth) Revenue District aggregate $303,631.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Murder of D'Arcy McGee Brought Prominently into Recollection.

Confession of a Dying Man that Whelan Did Not Do the Killing.

Wholesale Murder by a Negro Near Plaquemine, La.

THE MURDERER OF D'ARCY M'GEE.

New York World.

A Canadian paper, not at all given to inventing or exaggerating its news, tells a very strange and sensational story about a condemned murderer, Trotter, who is said to have acknowledged that he, and not Patrick James Whelan, was the murderer of that eloquent orator, earnest patriot, and most charming companion, Thomas D'Arcy McGee. McGee, then a member of the Government in Ottawa, was shot, it will be remembered, at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of April, 1868. He had delivered one of his most brilliant speeches, and, leaving the Canadian House of Commons, had walked to his lodgings, a couple of hundred yards away. As he stooped to put his night-key in the lock some one, suddenly coming up behind him, placed a pistol close to his head and blew out his brains. Whelan was arrested on suspicion, and, though at first the case against him seemed very slight, he was finally convicted, mainly on circumstantial evidence, and hanged. Trottee was a page in the House of Commons at the time and the son of the woman with whom McGee boarded. He was the first person to discover the body of the murdered statesman, and was a companion of Whelan, the murderer. The evidence at the trial showed very clearly that McGee believed himself to be followed, and had walked with unusual haste to the door, where he was delayed while trying to open it, the key within having, contrary to custom, been left in the lock. Whelan's friends always maintained his innocence, and his own assertion, never till now made public, was that he had not done the shooting, but knew who had; and again, that he "was there, but did not kill him." It has always been held by the detectives that there were three persons concernrd in the crime, Whelan, his unknown companion, and a third person of much higher social position. The late Judge O'Reilley, of Kingston, whose masterly conduct of the case for the Crown secured Whelan's conviction to the surprise of every one, held the same theory, and even had some thought of pressing the charge against some one whom he suspected of being the third person in question. The development of the evidence against Whelan was startlingly dramatic, and the suspicion that there were accomplices with on behind him who had never been reached, has always been so strong that those acquainted with the case are quite prepared to accept Trotter's story as in part true. An attempt will be made to secure his confession, or deposition, and if it is successful, the light may at last be cast on a crime happily very rare in American history, the most foul murder, for political reasons, of a man of great gifts and of amiable character, of whom it may most truly be said, "his life was gentle as his blood."

WHOLESALE MURDER.

New Orleans Bulletin.

The following is a copy of a letter from a merchant in Plaquemine to his father, an old and well-known citizen of New Orleans:

PLAQUEMINE, May 28.—A shocking murder has been committed in the swamp near this place by a negro who lives near Mr. John Dardenne, who is clerking with me. It seems that about a week or two ago a gentleman who is engaged in getting timber out of the swamp came to Plaquemine and employed the darkey mentioned above to go to his camp and work for him. Everything went on well until Thursday last, when the fiendish negro, bent on robbery, foully murdered Messrs. McCardle and Murray, and seriously wounded Mr. Jumonville. This horrible deed was perpetrated about 12 o'clock at night, when the unfortunate victims were asleep. After receiving a blow, the last-mentioned gentleman staggered out of the house, with the intention of reaching the bayou, when the murderous brute struck him two more blows with an ax. Mr. Jumonville managed to get across the bayou, and, though severely wounded, held on to some bushes on the bank and there witnessed the negro throw the bodies of his victims into the water, after he had rifled their pockets. The brute called out to Jumonville that as soon as he burnt the camp, which was situated on a floating raft, he would fix him, too. Fortunately Jumonville escaped and lived to relate the horrible story. The negro is in the woods down the bayou, between Plaque and Mr. J. A. Dardenne's plantatien, where he was seen yesterday by Mr. Hy Dardenne, who could have arrested him had he known about the murder. The murderer goes by the name of Dorenzo Jackson. He is about 24 years of age.

CRIME IN MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., June 3.—Dr. D. H. Crane, of Fentonville, was arrested in this city yesterday on the charge of an attempted outrage upon a girl named Lizzie C. Dotty, about 14 years of age, who was passing through here on her way to her home in Webberville, Ingham County. In default of $1,000 bail he lies in jail.

John Hund was arrested in the northern part of this State and brought to Flint charged by his wife with bigamy, he having married Ruby Francis.

QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 4.—The police of this city secured the arrest of a man yesterday at Canton, Mo., who is believed to have been one of the gang that recently murdered Policeman Dallas in this city. The fellow lives here, and is an old offender.

Six burglaries were committed here last night, the thieves all getting away with considerable money and several valuable watches. The burglaries were all committed in private residences.

HORSE-STEALING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 4.—A farmer named Joseph Deates, living a few miles south of here, had a valuable horse and buggy stolen while in the city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Deates tied his horse in front of a store on Main street, and went into the store. Upon his return, in a few minutes, the horse was missing. The officers have been out all day, and as yet have no clue to the bold thief.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

CHEYENNE, Wy., June 4.—A young lady named Jennie Martin, aged 15 years, in company with another, whilst walking on Eddy street, in this city, at 8 o'clock last evening, was shot in the heart and instantly killed. A negro boy, aged 12, is now in jail, and the evidence is almost conclusive that he fired the shot from a pistol, whether intentionally or from what motive is not yet made out.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The *Globe-Democrat's* Rolla, Mo., special says the dead body of a man was found near that place last evening, supposed to be that of W. A. Kennedy, a stranger who registered at a hotel as from Coal Bluffs, Pa. He is believed to have had considerable money, for which, it is suspected, he was murdered.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—Lorenzo Lutz, foreman of a dredge in Hamtramick, was assaulted this afternoon by several roughs, one of whom, named Martin O'Conor, he shot dead with a pistol. He then gave himself up to the police.

A SALOON-TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—Last night George Hennessey shot a man named Lingor during a saloon brawl at Monroe. The murderer was arrested.

KILLED WHILE STEALING.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—Gulner, a German, while attempting to rob the till of a Lockbourn saloon yesterday, was shot by the barkeeper and fatally injured.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, —. 4.—An unknown man was run over and killed by a train on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad last night. His head was severed from his body. It is a supposed case of suicide.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Arrived, the steamers Spain and City of Chester, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Arrived, the steamship Illinois, from Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, June 4.—The steamships City of Berlin, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, have arrived.

PLYMOUTH, June 4.—The steamship Frisia, from New York, arrived.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Arrived, the steamer Adriatic, from Liverpool.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, Wis., June 3.—There was quite a crowd out this afternoon to witness the first match game of base-ball here for many months. It was arranged as a game between telegraphers and bankers, but the latter substituted about half outsiders, making a picked nine, which won by 18 to 8 runs.

PEDESTRIANISM.

O'LEARY SIGHING FOR OTHER WORLDS TO CONQUER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—O'Leary, the pedestrian, on the 1st inst., sent a challenge to Vaughn, of Chester, Eng., who recently walked 120 miles within twenty-four hours, to walk two matches, one of twenty-four hours and one of six days, either in the United States or England, for from £500 to £1,000 a side.

MANISTEE, MICH.

Preparations for a Big Time on the Fourth of July—A Champion Log-Riding Race.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 30.—For many years past the City of Manistee has been somewhat behind the times in the matter of celebrating the Fourth of July. A regular old-fashioned celebration of the day of our Independence has been a very rare occasion in our history. This arose, not from the fact that we had no patriotism, but mainly from the division of feeling existing among our people. We have always been troubled more or less with inharmony and bitterness between our classes. The temperance fight, which raged in our city to some extent for the past five or six years, created and kept alive a very bitter contest; and, while this has entirely susided now, still the ordeal through which we passed has raised the tone of morality and temperance 100 per cent higher than it was five years ago. This year, all our own people have come together, through the representatives of our opposing classes, and agreed upon a good old-fashioned celebration, such as Manistee has never seen before. The Women's Temperance Society and the German Workingmen's Society mingle together in making arrangements for the grand occasion. All other Societies in the city have come forward to take part in the ceremonies of the day; and, in the general exhibition of patriotic spirit and love of our common country, all old sores and wounds have been forgotten and heoled over.

Of course, under these circumstances, we intend to have a celebration that shall attract a large crowd, not only from the adjoining rural districts, but from some of the large cities of the West and villages along the lake-shore. The usual display of fire-works, martial music, and reading of the Declaration of Independence, of course will not be forgotten; nor will the amusing games, consisting of climbing a greased pole, running sack-races, catching greased pigs, etc., etc. But one especial feature of the occasion, that is entirely new and very interesting to all lumber-regions, will be a genuine log-riding contest, open to the world. To the uninitiated, I will explain that on our rivers the pine logs are driven down from the woods by log-drivers, who stand upon the logs with long poles, and drive the logs along with them. Many of our experienced log-drivers work all summer upon logs floating over deep water in the lake and around the mills, and it becomes quite a feat to retain one's equilibrium upon one of those floating pieces of timber. A person not used to it couldn't keep out of the water three seconds; but we have plenty of men in our lumber-districts that walk about over these floating logs with as much composure as if moving along over a stone pavement. This log-riding contest will take place on the river, the contestants starting just at the mouth of the little lake, and going down the river about half-a-mile. A prize of $50 and the championship of the world is the reward offered to the person displaying the greatest skill in maintaining his position on the log. As the stream is very swift, and as the logs will jam in together, turn over and over, run lengthwise and otherwise, as they scramble along through eddies and whirlpools and around corners, the race will be a most exciting and attractive one. Besides this, it is a new feature that originated here, and has never been introduced to the sporting world before. We expect that a large crowd of lumbermen will be down from Muskegon, Pentwater, Ludington, East Saginaw, Bay City, and other points, to see this race.

The exercises of the day will also embrace an address upon the past and early history of Manistee, its growth, progress, etc., by Gen. B. M. Cutcheon, of this city. The Hon. John C. Blanchard, of Ionia, this State, will deliver the regular oration.

Electricity Against Gas.

Builder.

The Great Northern Railway Company of France has undertaken a series of experiments which seem to indicate the approach of a great revolution in the mode of lighting public buildings and thoroughfares. To judge from the reports recently published, electricity seems destined to eclipse gas altogether. A few weeks ago a three-horse power Gamme machine was employed to light the luggage department of the Paris Great Northern Railway station. This room or hall measures 20,000 cubic feet, and is generally illuminated by twenty-five gas burners. The new electric light was placed at a distance of 10 metres from the ground, and gave a light of a peculiarly soft character, which rendered the use of the dull globe employed to check the irritating glare of gas quite unnecessary—a fact of some importance, as it tends to augment the economy realized by the new system. The light continued to burn the whole evening with great regularity, excepting of course, when it was purposely lowered. The success attained was so conclusive, if we may believe accounts, that the Company intend illuminating the vast structure, containing 300,000 cubic metres of space, where the trains arrive, by the same process. For this purpose electric lanterns, if we may so call them, of exceptional power, will be placed at a height of 20 metres. They will be placed at the four summits of a rectangle, so that there will be no shade or dark corner in the whole edifice. The goods station at La Chapelle will also be lighted in a similar manner.

M. Tresca, an energetic advocate of the electric system, has been able at last to estimate the amount of power required to produce a given quantity of light by the magneto-electric machines. In this respect former experiments had been eminently unsatisfactory, and M. Tresca gives an exhaustive description of all the difficulties that had to be surmounted, in a report which is inserted in the minutes of the Academy of Science. The results have been obtained chiefly from two machines—the first giving a light equivalent to 1,850 carcel-burners, that consume forty grammes of oil per hour, and the second equal to 302 similar burners. With the former it is easy to read at a distance of 21.50 m, and with the latter at 7.70 m. The reflection, also, from the walls is so strong that persons can read at these distances even when holding the book with its back to the light. From a lamp equal to a hundred burners the same result can be obtained a distance of 5 metres. Four electric lamps of this power have been in use during the last year in the factory of Messrs. Heilmann, Ducommon & Steinlen, of Mulhouse, and give a satisfactory light over an area of 1,850 square metres. The most important and crowning fact, however, is the assertion that the electric light is a hundred times less expensive than oil, and fifty times cheaper than gas. Should a prolonged and practical application of the new system prove this startling comparison to be correct, we may look forward to a great change, which will ultimately compel the gas makers to, at any rate, make a great alteration in their scale of charges, if it should not interfere even more seriously with their interests.

A Fond-du-Lac Toothache.

Fond du Lac Commercial.

A man named Holland, living out on the Goss farm, was attacked with a severe toothache the other evening, and he thought his head would split open. He would sit down for a moment, holding his face in one of his hands, and groan. Then he would jump up and pace the floor, and kick at something that happened to lie in his course, and then sit down and groan some more. It was a bad case. Everybody in the house was made miserable by the man's sufferings and lamentations. He tried holding alum and salt in his mouth, and binding horse-radish leaves on the outside of his jaw, but they did no good. Finally somebody came across a copy of Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, and therein was a balm for every ill. In two minutes a recipe was selected and a courier dispatched with it to a drug-store in the city to have it put up. He returned in due time, and a dose of the compound, which contained, among other ingredients, liberal quantities of ether and chloroform, was administered. Presently the toothache was relieved, and the patient felt himself gradually being overpowered by sleep. The suspicion all at once crossed his mind that he had been poisoned. He became greatly alarmed, and appealed to those present, in a frenzy of desperation, to save him from his impending fate. A doctor was immediately sent for, and while the messenger was gone the alarm was communicated to the neighbors. One of the men seized a pail and rushed out into the pasture, where he woke up a cow, milked about a quart, and hurried back to the house. This the dying man drank, and had just finished when another neighbor came in and said that there was nothing so sure an antidote for all kinds of poison as raw eggs. Seven or eight raw eggs were given the suffering man, and he had just intimated that it wasn't possible for him to swallow another, when two more neighbors arrived simultaneously—one bearing a can of lard and the other a tea-saucer full of coffee. The lady with the lard said that they must help her to get some of it down him right away—there wasn't a moment to lose—and the one with the coffee set about preparing a cup of that beverage for the dying man, which, she said, must be strong enough to hold up an iron wedge. The unfortunate man had got down about three-fourths of a tea-cupful of lard when the coffee was ready, and he unbuttoned his waistcoat and drank it. There seemed to be just room enough left for it. Another neighbor came in and insisted that what the patient needed was an emetic to throw the poison out of the system. He said the quicker they did something of that kind the better it would be for him, and that it was dangerous to delay the matter a moment longer. They had prepared a quart bowl of strong salt and water, and were urging Holland to take some of it when the doctor arrived. He examined the contents of the bottle carefully, tasted it, and then said: "This is all right; a very good remedy for toothache and neuralgia—gives the patient a rest for a time from his pain." "And ain't it poison?" gurgled the man, who was so full of new milk, raw eggs, lard, coffee and salt water that he could scarcely articulate, "ain't it poison, doctor?" "Well, no; not exactly; and yet a quart or two of it might kill a man—or it might not—it would depend a good deal on his condition. A man of your health and constitution could easily get away with a churn full of it.".

CASUALTIES.

MANGLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 4.—Saturday morning, as the early train east on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Road took the side-track at Versailles, to let the west-bound train pass, an old gentleman named Glaise, who has for some time carried the mails from the depot to the office, got in the way of the latter train, and was run over and instantly killed.

DROWNED.

DETROIT, Mich., June 4.—Two boys, brothers, named Webber, aged respectfully 14 and 16 years, were drowned near Ypsilanti this afternoon while bathing in the river.

COLUMBUS, O., June 4.—Two boys, Walter Thrall and Ansel Phinney, aged respectively 11 and 13, were drowned while bathing in the river yesterday.

A GOOD WIFE TO HAVE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4.—The wife of Thomas G. Gorman, a resident here, but employed as Superintendent of the Crystal City (Mo.) Glass-Works, received intelligence that she is heir to the estate of her bacholor cousin, Mr. Plumb, of London, Eng., deceased, who leaves property valued at £125,000. There being only one other heir, she expects to receive about $300,000.

Centennial Hymn.

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post:

I send you herewith a Centennial hymn by the venerable author of "I would not live alway," and many other beautiful sacred songs, the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, now in his 80th year. It was sung on Ascension Day by the children of St. Johnsland, Dr. Muhlenberg's last and most interesting charitable work, during a visit to the place of its Trustees and some other friends. Sung, as it was, to music also of the venerable Doctor's composition, it was a most interesting incident of the day, and I have no doubt that the public will agree with those who then heard it in thinking it well worthy of its author.

Give praise, all ye people, give praise to the Lord;
Alleluias of freedom let freemen accord.
Let the East and the West, North and South, roll along,
Sea, mountain, and prairie, one jubilant song.

Chorus.

Give praise, all ye people, give praise to the Lord;
Alleluias of freedom let freemen accord.

For the sunshine and rainfall, again and again,
Our myriads of acres enriching with grain;
For the earth still unloading her manifold wealth,
For the skies beaming vigor, the winds breathing health,—
Give praise, &c.

For the nation's wide table, so bounteously spread
That the many have feasted, and all have been fed,
With no bondage their God-given rights to enthrall,
But liberty, guarded by justice, for all,—
Give praise, &c.

Ye sons of the anvil, the loom, and the plow,
His the mines and the fields, to Him gratefully bow,
His the flocks and the herds; sing on hill-sides and vales,
On His ocean-domain chant His name with the gales;
Give praise, &c.

Ye merchantmen princes, your riches behold,
The largess of Him whose the silver and gold;
And ye too, renowned in Art, Science, and Lore,
His glory in all be it yours to adore:
Give praise, &c.

Brave men of our forces, Lifeguard of our coasts,
To your Leader aye loyal, Jehovah of Hosts,
Glow the stars on your banners, reflecting His light,—
Your conflicts along for the Good, True, and Right.
Give praise, &c.

Now praise we again for the Union: it stands
Unchanged as it came from our forefathers' hands.
A century gone—Oh, with praise blend the prayer:
Gracious Lord, centuries more be the Union Thy care.
Give praise, &c.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation, and promotes the growth of hair.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

French Chips, Eng. Milans, Shades, Trimmed Hats, &c.

124 STATE-ST

WEBSTER'S.

Our usual POPULAR PRICES.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, will receive Sealed Proposals at the office of the Clerk of said Board, in said Town, until Saturday, June 10, 1876, at 8 o'clock p. m, for furnishing material and constructing a Box-Sewer along Ridgeland-av. in said Town from Egan-av. to Division-st., a distance of 5½ miles, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of James W. Scoville, No. 110 West Washington-st., Chicago. Separate proposals will be received for each half-mile, and bidders may submit proposals for either the whole or a part of the work.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

HARVEY J. RICE, Clerk.

Austin P. O., Cook Co., Ill.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S HALL,

FARIBAULT, MINN.

The Rt. Rev. H. B. WHIPPLE, D. D., Rector. Miss S. P. DARLINGTON, Principal.

Is under the personal supervision of the Bishop, with ten experienced teachers. It offers superior advantages for education, with an invigorating and healthy climate. The eleventh year will begin THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1876. For registers, with full details, address the RECTOR.

WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

FINANCIAL.

$50. $100. $200. $500. $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., N. Y., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 5 per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Increased Volume of Bank Business Last Week.

Discounts Quiet--New York Exchange Flat.

Currency Movement to the Country--Business Signs.

The Produce Markets Steadier--Pork and Lard Still Weak.

FINANCIAL.

The transactions of settlement day, and a greater activity in the trade of the city, gave the banks last week a good deal more than usual of counter business, but not many more chances to make money. In fact, the profitableness of banking has not been great during the semi-annual period now closing, but the banks are generally disposed to view this state of affairs as in agreement with the general dullness of all business. That is, with the single exception of taxation. The banks feel keenly their greater exposure to taxation, and are valuable agents in fomenting the popular and growing irritation about the cost of Government.

The local loan market was quiet. There was only a moderate offering of good paper from all sources. The loanable surplus of the banks is large and burdensome, but the total of desirable applications is small and not likely soon to increase.

The marketing of country produce began in earnest last week, as was shown by the liberal orders from the country for currency.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers and lower to independent borrowers. On the street, paper goes at 6@10 per cent.

New York exchange sold between banks at a discount per $1,000 of 75@80c.

The orders from the country for currency were well sustained.

The clearings of the week were reported by Manager D. R. Hale to be as follows:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	[illegible]	$ 461,154.30
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	4,185,938.54	433,501.59
Total	$24,068,885.48	$2,686,149.71
Corresponding week last year, 6 days	33,490,982.61	4,259,649.10

BUSINESS SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The bank transactions of the principal cities as measured by their clearings show that general trade is larger in volume than it was two years ago, though prices are lower. The *Public* of June 1 shows from the English returns that the present commercial disaster is not confined to this country:

Not only does the *Economist* speak of the Board of Trade report for the quarter ending April 30 as exceptionally discouraging, and point to the fact that in nearly every important article the exports have declined in quantity as well as in price, but the reports of the London Clearing-House from Jan. 1 to latest dates show a decline since 1875 of about 12 per cent. The aggregate clearings in London and New York, for the nineteen weeks ending there May 10, and here May 13, compare thus:

	London.	New York.
1875	$10,908,498,750	$9,042,296,919
1876	9,576,223,850	7,735,575,043
Decrease	1,332,274,900	1,306,721,876

In New York the decline has been about 14 per cent, and in London about 12 per cent. The correspondence is sufficiently close to indicate that the causes operating in both countries the commercial depression in each is mainly attributable, and not, as we are apt to think, mainly to causes within our own control.

THE NEW ENGLAND SHOE-TRADE.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says that at this time the production of boots and shoes in Massachusetts is at a very low ebb. No factory is doing much, and the majority are running nominally or are wholly idle. There is some New England trade, and about the usual demand for the finest grade of goods; but these form a small part of the great volume of Massachusetts trade. Orders for fall goods are being sought very generally, and it seems that buyers are more than ever disposed to order cautiously, even on staple lines of boots and shoes. The same paper gives an interesting illustration of the superiority of American manufactures over those of France: Some time since a well-known Lynn manufacturer received a pair of women's shoes, with a request that he would duplicate them and put a price upon them at which he would furnish the same article. The sample was a cheap Congress boot, foxed in serge and patent-leather, hand-sewed, and made in Paris. The price was $1.76 in currency. We examined the original and the duplicate. The same stock was used, but the American shoe was better lined, better finished, had a better sole, and was decidedly the more stylish article. Otherwise the copy was a literal reproduction of the Paris shoe. The price put on the Lynn shoe was $1.25, and represented a satisfactory profit. Without entering into the reasons for this wide difference in price, it is quite certain that, at equal cost, the American shoe would be preferred, and, with 51 cents in its favor, the argument is overwhelming.

DELIVERY OF BILLS OF LADING ATTACHED TO TIME DRAFTS.

In the long contested case of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston, and the Merchants' National Bank of Memphis, the United States Court has decided, after an elaborate opinion reviewing the decisions in point, that whether a time draft accompanied by a bill of lading be viewed as an evidence of sale on credit, or as a request for advances on the credit of the consignment, the consequence is the same. The acceptance is not asked on the credit of the drawer of the draft, but on the faith of the consignment. It is declared as the opinion of the Court, that no respectable case can be found in which it has been decided that when a time draft has been drawn against a consignment to order, and has been forwarded to an agent for collection, with the bill of lading attached, without further instruction, the agent is not justified in delivering over the bill of lading on the acceptance of the draft.

EASTERN VIEW OF CHICAGO AND OTHER CITY LOANS.

The City of Providence has just placed a 5 per cent gold loan of $1,500,000 at 106-11, with Boston and New York parties. This gives an interest to the investor of only 4.7 per cent., showing that the city made a mistake in not placing the rate of interest as low as 4½ per cent. Springfield 7 per cents, which cannot be called in for several years, are probably worth 115 (if they correspond with Boston and Albany 7s), or 9 or 10 per cent more than they were issued for, and we wonder some one has not found a Ware River scandal in that. If this debt had been placed on short time, it would soon fall due, and might be refunded at 4½ per cent, but the same short-sighted policy which kept on issuing 7 per cent bonds, after 6 per cents could be sold at par, gave a long term to the high-interest bonds.

The *Boston Journal* urges the propriety of a 4 per cent popular loan, with denominations as low as $50, for the new park debt in that city, and declares that some of the 5 per cent sterling loans placed abroad for Boston have cost more than they would if placed at home. Without doubt, there is opportunity at the present time for popular loans at a low rate, if they are broken up in small denominations, and given a long time to run. Such a bond is handy for a great many purposes, especially as an investment for current balances. It would not be subject to much fluctuation, and whoever invested in them to-day would be pretty sure of being able to sell them for as much, one, two, or three months hence, with the interest added. If the City of Providence can borrow of the bankers at 4¾ at thirty years, the United States Government ought certainly to borrow on the above-named terms at 4 per cent, fifty years to run.

There has recently been some questioning of the credit of Chicago on account of the adverse decision of Judge McAllister of the Cook County Court. The City of Chicago has been restrained from contracting a large indebtedness by the provision in the State Constitution limiting the power of municipalities to borrow to 5 per cent of their valuation. The new constitution was fortunately framed before the great fire, and consequently the city debt is down to $20,000,000, or only little more than double that of Providence. The City Treasurer has issued certificates in anticipation of revenue, as is done every year to a large extent in New York, and to some extent in almost every city, and the question was recently brought before the courts whether, as the city debt was already up to the constitutional limit, this issue was not illegitimate. Justice McAllister decides that it is illegitimate, because issued before the levy of taxes was made by which it was to be met, implying that between the levy and the collection of taxes such issue would be legitimate. As the levy was subsequently voted, there will be of course no loss to holders. Indeed, there can be no better investment than the bonds of the great Western cities, the rate of interest rising above those of Eastern cities about 1 per cent for every 1,000 miles of longitude. Cincinnati, for instance, which also has a debt of less than $20,000,000, offers a new loan quite similar to the Providence loan at 6 per cent interest, no bid to be below 103.—*Springfield Republican*.

CONDITION OF THE NEW YORK BANKS.

We have not yet received the Comptroller's abstract of the last report of the condition of the Chicago banks. The New York banks stood as follows May 12, 1876:

Resources.	
Loans and discounts	$175,746,189
Overdrafts	68,038
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	19,582,500
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	775,000
U. S. bonds on hand	15,775,300
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	8,460,880
Due from other National Banks	12,594,825
Due from State banks and bankers	1,868,998
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	8,702,524
Current expenses and taxes paid	1,041,288
Premiums paid	2,837,369
Checks and other cash items	1,364,967
Exchanges for Clearing-House	41,860,741
Bills of other National Banks	2,351,380
Fractional currency	504,657
Specie	16,016,073
Legal-tender notes	21,581,786
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	14,970,000
Five per cent redemption fund	855,628
Due from U. S. Treasurer	486,506
Total	$347,622,673
Liabilities.	
Capital stock paid in	$66,400,000
Surplus fund	18,876,278
Other undivided profits	9,336,254
National Bank notes outstanding	16,083,281
State bank notes outstanding	87,559
Dividends unpaid	191,336
Individual deposits	149,809,337
United States deposits	312,086
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	24,581
Due to other National Banks	64,836,131
Due State banks and bankers	21,665,826
Total	$347,622,673

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling, 486@490.

	Sixty day.	Sight.
Paris—francs	514⅜	511¼
Switzerland	514⅜	511¼
Belgium	514⅜	511¼
Germany	95¼	96⅜

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112@112⅛.

Greenbacks were 89¼@88¾ on the dollar in gold.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	122¾	123
United States 5-20s of '65	114¾	115¼
5-20s of '65—January and July	119⅜	119⅝
5-20s of '67—January and July	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	123⅛	123⅜
10-40s	118⅜	118⅝
United States new 5s of '81	117⅜	117⅝
United States currency 6s, ex. int.	124⅜	....

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	*104	*105
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	*104	*105
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	*104	*105
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (short)	*104	*105
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (long)	*105	*106
West Park 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	....	*97
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	....	*95

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
First National	175¾	....
Fifth National	[illegible]	....
Merchants' National	[illegible]	....
Corn Exchange National	[illegible]	160
Commercial National	150	175
Home National	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hide and Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Trust and Savings	[illegible]	110
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	138	[illegible]
City Railway, South Side	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Railway, West Side	145	[illegible]
City Railway, West Side, 8 ⅌ cent certificates	*102½	*105
City Railway, North Side	122	[illegible]
Traders' Insurance Co.	127	130
Chamber of Commerce	74	76
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co	....	130
Exposition stock (old)	35	40
Exposition stock (new)	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Gold opened at 112⅝, and closed at 112⅛, all the sales of the day having been at these figures. Carrying rates 1 and 1½ per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments dull and strong.

Railroad bonds dull and firm this afternoon. Milwaukee & St. Paul, Lacrosse Division, sold at 103, and Union Pacific sinking funds at 89½.

State bonds quiet and nominal. Speculation on the Stock Exchange was strong and higher. In the early dealings, the advance ranging from ¼@1½ per cent, outside of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which rose from $1.07¼ to $1.09. The market subsequently became steady, except for St. Pauls which fell off 2 to 3 points. In the closing hour there was a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent from the best prices of the day. The market closed dull and irregular. Transactions aggregated 89,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Erie, 17,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Northwestern, 3,000 Pacific Mail, 23,000 St. Paul, 3,000 Ohio, 23,000 Western Union.

Money market easy at 2½@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4@6. Custom receipts, $210,000.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed $147,000; clearings, $18,000,000.

Shipments of specie to-day, $100,000 in gold. Sterling, 60 days, 487½; demand, 489½.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $813,200; specie, increase, $120,300; legal-tenders, increase, $2,476,100; deposits, increase, $2,217,900; circulation, decrease, $115,400; reserve, increase, $2,041,925.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122¾	New 5s	117⅜
Coupons, '65	115¼	10-40s, reg	117¾
New	119⅜	10-40s, coupons	118⅜
Coupons, '67	121⅜	Currencies	124⅜
Coupons, '68	123⅜		

STOCKS.

Western Union	68¼	New Jersey Central	38¼
Quicksilver	20¼	Rock Island	108⅛
Quicksilver pfd	15	St. Paul	39⅜
Pacific Mail	27¼	St. Paul pfd	69⅛
Mariposa	3¼	Wabash	2
Mariposa pfd	5¼	Wabash pfd	3
Adams Express	108	Fort Wayne	102⅞
Wells-Fargo	90¼	Terre Haute	5¼
American Express	63	Terre Haute pfd	13
United States Express	74	Chicago & Alton	98¼
New York Central	110	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
Erie	14¼	O. & M	16¼
Erie pfd	19	Del., L. & W	107¼
Harlem	137¾	A. & P. Telegraph	14¼
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	12¼
Michigan Central	47	Atlantic & Pacific pfd	2
Panama	138	Indiana Central	4¼
U. P. stock	59	Chicago, B. & Q	118¼
Lake Shore	52⅞	Hannibal & St. Joe	12¼
Illinois Central	95	Central Pacific bonds	108¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92¼	Union Pacific bonds	104¼
Northwestern	40¼	U. Pac. land-grant	99¼
Northwestern pfd	60¼	U. Pac. sinking-fund	89¼
C., C., C. & I	44¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44½	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	43	Missouri	106¼
Virginia, old	30		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 3.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is $10,000.

Consols for money and account, 96¼@96 1-16; '65s, 104¼; '67s, 109⅛; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 105⅝; New York Central, 99; Erie, 12¾; pfd, 19.

PARIS, June 3.—Rentes, 105f 20c.

FRANKFORT, June 3.—New 5s, 101⅛.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	10,029	5,452	7,208	6,253
Wheat, bu	127,070	45,020	113,080	180,237
Corn, bu	208,820	40,230	241,008	42,002
Oats, bu	76,880	28,480	71,182	121,262
Rye, bu	8,010	1,050	419	......
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	[illegible]
G. seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,568	45,871
F. seed, lbs	[illegible]	2,800	......	20,000
B. corn, lbs	[illegible]	......	......	......
C. meats, lbs	40,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,040,187
Beef, brls	......	2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	......	197	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	......	......	210,[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L. hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60,000
H. wines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	4,877	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	......	[illegible]	......
Hay, tons	130	......	[illegible]	......
Lumber, m ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,215	1,904
Poultry, lbs	[illegible]	7,472	......	......
Poultry, coops	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	......
Game, pkgs	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	1,220	1,290	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, boxes	804	1,091	111	475
G'n apples, brls	......	14	......	......
Beans, bu	10	......	30	370

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 4,343 bu wheat, 1,293 bu corn, 1,214 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store on Saturday morning: 21 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 59 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 7 cars No. 1 spring, 79 cars No. 2 do, 114 cars and 2,500 bu No. 3 do, 38 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (319 wheat); 93 cars high-mixed corn, 384 cars and 2,600 bu No 2 do, 70 cars and 5,000 bu rejected do, 8 cars no grade (475 corn); 21 cars white oats, 37 cars and 4,500 No. 2 do, 6 cars and 500 bu rejected do (64 oats); 3 cars and 2,000 bu No. 2 rye, 7 cars rejected do, 1 car No. 1 barley, 6 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total (886 cars), 362,400 bu. Inspected out: 126,817 bu wheat, 214,147 bu corn, 38,162 bu oats, 403 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	June 3, 1876.	May 27, 1876.	June 5, 1875.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	41,868	57,234	49,752
Wheat, bu	633,018	344,994	453,880
Corn, bu	1,696,761	809,440	440,770
Oats, bu	583,220	232,349	256,190
Rye, bu	32,741	11,230	3,554
Barley, bu	114,974	67,324	11,840
Live hogs, No	68,285	82,615	51,139
Cattle, No	24,799	24,600	19,428
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	51,248	47,452	44,950
Wheat, bu	811,646	692,593	907,141
Corn, bu	1,307,817	677,594	434,223
Oats, bu	401,468	308,118	392,746
Rye, bu	20,321	38,480	1,532
Barley, bu	1,600	14,884	13,105
Live hogs, No	25,313	34,379	35,595
Cattle, No	18,981	20,018	16,633

The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

	June 3, 1876.	May 27, 1876.	June 5, 1875.
Flour, brls	14,650	15,108	3,600
Wheat, bu	1,[illegible]2,149	642,975	337,585
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The leading produce markets were steadier on Saturday, with rather less doing. Provisions were easier, and wheat stronger, chiefly in the latter part of the session. The receipts of grain were again large, by comparison with the average of May, and the shipping movement rather quiet. The weather was fine, and the crop prospects were generally considered to be excellent, but the uncertainty regarding the political complications of the Old World was a sufficient offset to that so far as breadstuffs were concerned. The future of the Turkish situation is still a source of great anxiety in commercial circles.

There was little change in the market for domestic dry goods. Business was quiet in most departments and only moderately active in any, but the aggregate distribution was about up to the average for this stage of the season, and few complaints were heard. Prices are steady and firm. The demand for groceries was liberal, and for most articles the market preserved a steady tone. Coffees are neglected, and show a tendency to go lower. Teas are in increased demand and are held with more confidence. The butter trade was less active than during the earlier days of the week, and holders found some difficulty in negotiating at former figures, but sales did not show any quotable decline. Cheese remains quiet and unsettled at 5@9½c, according to quality. The fish and dried fruits market presented little that was new. Bagging, leather, coal, and wood were quoted quiet at unchanged prices.

Lumber afloat was quiet Saturday, in consequence of the small offerings. The yard trade is reported fair at unchanged prices. Iron was steady, and in fair demand. The wool market is quoted dull and drooping. Seeds were quiet, and little better than nominal. The inquiry for broom-corn continues fair at the prices recently given. The better grades are firm. Hides and hops were unchanged. Hay was dull and lower under large offerings, for which there was little inquiry, as buyers generally are out of the market. Green fruits were steady, excepting strawberries and cherries, both of which were easier under increased offerings.

Lake freights were in better demand, but quoted easy at former figures, at 2½c for corn and 2¾c for wheat to Buffalo, with 5¼c for corn to Kingston. Rail-freights were quiet at nominally unchanged rates, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 11c for wheat to New York, and 13c on corn to Boston. Freight-engagements were reported for 27,000 bu wheat, 315,000 bu corn, and 24,000 bu rye.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, on the New York canals and the lakes, May 27, 1876:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,135,352	446,163	717,385	19,175
Albany	8,000	8,000	39,000	22,500
Buffalo	238,600	21,217	19,443	......
Chicago	997,844	621,475	282,507	199,839
Milwaukee	500,873	13,108	80,324	98,756
Duluth	295,880	......	......	......
Toledo, 20th	388,318	108,368	202,591	8,381
Detroit	134,206	27,735	49,392	6,783
Oswego	250,000	85,000	22,500	7,000
Boston	462	119,926	70,259	4,101
St. Louis	146,849	308,917	134,588	20,237
Peoria	4,758	51,129	69,075	3,236
Indianapolis	25,116	54,652	33,648	676
Toronto	423,904	......	13,005	11,778
Montreal	405,820	21,105	13,152	4,699
Philadelphia	300,000	365,000	115,000	8,000
Baltimore	14,994	581,182	30,000	......
Lake shp't wk	1,424,353	187,051	99,302	417
Rail shp't wk	308,071	1,104,628	359,600	22,147
On N. Y. C'nals	2,348,187	454,877	445,545	11,500
Est. afloat N. Y	750,000	300,000	......	......
Tot May 27, '76	10,100,636	4,880,333	2,804,496	456,715
Tot May 20, '76	9,795,428	4,648,154	2,816,293	414,842
Wk May 13, '76	10,452,437	4,930,508	2,588,748	428,487
Wk May 6, '76	11,531,824	5,724,674	2,924,228	514,376
Wk Apr. 29, '76	11,544,711	5,139,972	2,890,112	577,694
Wk Apr. 22, '76	12,654,130	4,644,521	2,717,171	686,275
Wk Apr. 15, '76	14,114,117	4,843,974	2,747,894	960,522
Wk Apr. 8, '76	15,421,105	5,056,058	2,930,563	1,245,781
Wk Apr. 1, '76	15,649,763	5,410,772	3,194,720	1,344,980
Wk May 29, '75	11,004,061	8,139,558	2,247,043	111,043

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Customs June 3, 1876: Hermann Isaacs, 500 bxs clay pipes; C. Highwood, 2 cases oil paintings. Amount of duties collected, $3,628.37.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, and generally weak, though the resulting decline in prices was small as compared with that of some recent days. The receipts of hogs were small, but that is usual on Saturday, and the hog market ruled dull, with apparently little confidence in the future of prices. There was some inquiry for meats for shipment. Outside of that buyers held off, there being few orders here, and local operators stood aloof.

The following table exhibits the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending June 1:

Articles.	Brls.	Tcs.	Bxs.	Pcs.	Other pkgs.	Gross weight, lbs.
Pork	5,052					
Lard	15	3,065			3,964	1,275,600
Hams	302	358	1,118		139	938,508
Shoulders		150	234	4,160	15	410,455
Sides			8,555	21,033	260	5,680,339

Mess Pork—Was quiet. The market advanced 10c per brl early, while a few orders were filled, and then fell off to 15@17½c below the closing prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 70 brls cash at $18.00; 8,000 brls seller July at $18.15@17.97½; and 1,750 brls seller August at $18.25@18.35. Total, 9,820 brls. The market closed tame at $17.80@17.90, according to weight; $17.80 seller June; $17.97½@18.00 seller July; $18.20 seller August. Seller September closed at about $18.30 asked, and seller the year at $15.75@16.00.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $17.00, and extra prime at $13.00.

Lard—Was quiet, and advanced 5c per 100 lbs early; then declined to 7½@10c below the closing prices of Friday. There was no quotable change in Liverpool. Sales here were reported of 1,000 tcs cash at $10.80@10.85; 250 tcs seller the month at $10.80; 6,000 tcs seller July at $10.82½@10.95; and 2,750 tcs seller August at $10.95@11.05. Total, 10,000 tcs. The market closed dull at $10.70@10.75 cash or seller June; $10.80@10.82½ seller July; $10.95@10.97½ seller August; and $11.10@11.12½ seller September.

Meats—Were less active, but in better demand for shipment, with some inquiry for future. The sales reported were only 100 bxs summer shoulders at 6¼c, and 500,000 lbs short ribs at 9⅜c seller June, 9c seller July, and $9.20 per 100 lbs seller August. It is, however, probable that other purchases were made. Operators in meats are singularly averse to reporting their transactions, except such of them as are made on carrying charges. A round lot changed hands here on Friday, of which no intimation was received here till the news had traveled to New York and returned. The following was the closing range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	6¼	9	9¼	9⅞
Boxed	6⅜	9¼	9⅝	9¾
June	6⅜	....	9⅜	9¾
July	6⅝	....	9⅝	9⅞
August	6⅝	....	9¾	9⅞
Bacon, cash	7½	10¼	10⅜	10⅝

Long and short clears at 9¼c cash, and 9⅞c seller July, boxed; sweet pickled hams, 11@11½c for summer and 11¼@12c for winter; Cumberlands, 8⅞@9c, cash or seller June; long-cut hams, 11@11½c, boxed; bacon hams, 13@14c.

Grease—Was quiet at 6@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess, $11.75@12.00 for extra mess, and $22.00@22.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8@8¼c for city, and 7¾@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. Some operators called the market easier, but holders were not willing to shade prices, seeing that wheat was stronger. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters on private terms; 700 brls spring extras partly at $4.75@5.15; and 100 brls spring superfine (low) at $2.75. Total, 900 brls. The market closed nominal at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.37½@7.87½; common to good do, $5.37½@7.25; shipping extras, $4.50@5.00; good do, $5.00@5.37½; choice do, $5.50@5.87½; patents do, $6.00@9.00; Minnesota, $5.00@8.75; spring superfines, $3.00@4.00; rye flour, $4.35@4.50.

Bran—Was moderately active, with little change in prices. Sales were 60 tons at $9.25@9.50 on track, and $9.50 free on board cars.

Corn Meal—Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at $16.75, on track.

WHEAT—Was rather less active, and advanced 1¼c per bu, though the receipts were again large, and expected to increase during the coming week. Liverpool was reported firmer, with a demand in excess of the supply, and New York was firmer at the close under a good inquiry for export. It was also telegraphed from New York that the exports of the week from that port alone were 1,186,000 bu, most of which is believed to have gone to the Continent of Europe. The receipts here during the past week have averaged over 105,000 bu per day, including a partial holiday, but that aggregate is exceeded about 180,000 bu by the shipments, leaving but a little more than 800,000 bu of all grades in store. These facts caused an advance, but the speculative element was relatively weak, notwithstanding. The option trading was chiefly for July, the premium for which receded to ⅝c as compared with June. The shipping demand was apparently quiet, but it was really good, and caused cash lots to command a premium of ⅛c over the current price for the month, so that there was no premium on carrying into July. Whether it be the fear of a general war, or the fact of a discovered deficiency that has hitherto been represented, the Europeans are certainly taking our wheat as fast as they can obtain it, and its cost to them is very reasonable on account of the unusually low freight-rates ruling this year. Seller July opened at $1.03¾, sold at $1.03⅝, rose to $1.04⅝, declined to $1.03½, and advanced to $1.04¼, closing at $1.04. Seller the month sold at $1.03⅝@1.04⅛, closing at $1.03¾. Seller August sold at $1.02⅞. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.04. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.05; 56,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.03¼@1.04⅛; 15,600 bu No. 3 do at 90@91½c; 5,000 bu rejected do at 80½@81½c; and 1,600 bu by sample at 70@94½c on track. Total, 79,000 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was in fair demand, and averaged about the same prices as on Friday. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 1 at $1.10@1.10¼; 20,600 bu No. 2 at $1.04½@1.05; 800 bu by sample at 94½@95c on track; and 1,000 bu do at $1.03@1.15 free on board cars. Total, 24,800 bu.

CORN—Was active, and ⅛@¼c lower. The market was rather weak early, declining ⅛@¼c, under the facts of large receipts and fine weather here, with the report that cargoes off coast were easier in England, the augment in our stock in store during the week being also reported as nearly 400,000 bu. The market rallied subsequently under a very good demand for shipment, with the report that freight-room had been engaged for large quantities of corn. There was little demand for sample lots, and they ruled dull. The speculative tendency was bearish throughout, the offerings on country account being liberal, and seconded by free offers to sell by local operators. Seller June opened at 44c, declined to 43⅝c, advanced to 43¾c. Seller July sold at 43¾@44⅛c, closing at 43⅝@43⅞c. Seller August sold at 44@43¾c. Cash No. 2 closed at 43⅝c, and high mixed at 44⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu yellow at 44½c; 17,800 bu high mixed at 44⅛@44½c; 127,800 bu No. 2 at 43⅝@44c; 25,000 bu rejected at 38c; 800 bu no grade at 32c; 400 bu ears at 44c; 12,400 bu by sample at 32@40c on track; and 8,600 bu do at 40@44c free on board cars. Total, 193,400 bu.

OATS—Were more active and ⅛@¼c higher, under moderate offerings. The receipts were smaller, and there was a good demand for cash for shipment, and prices advanced ⅛c during the session, closing strong. The trading in options was fair, and partly in changing from June to July at a difference of ⅛@¼c. New York was quoted quiet, and some grades were lower at the close. Seller June or cash sold at 28½@28⅝c, closing at the outside. July sold at 28⅝@28⅞c, closing at 28⅝c. Rejected sold at 24c. Samples were reported dull and easy, under fair offerings. Cash sales were reported of 35,200 bu No. 2 at 28½@28⅝c; 3,600 bu No. 2 white at 29¾c; 1,800 bu rejected at 24c; 4,400 bu by sample at 27@29c for mixed and 30@32c for white on track, and 2,400 bu at 28@32c, free on board. Total, 47,400 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and steady. The receipts were fair but the offerings were moderate, and there was some inquiry from parties who desired to fill out a cargo. No. 2 sold at 68½c, and rejected at 63c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 68½c; 400 bu rejected at 63c; 2,000 bu at 69½c on track. Total, 3,600 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and higher, selling at 57c for June. The receipts were light and there was little disposition to sell, while the parties holding most of the cash were reported to be bidding up the market, but without succeeding in calling out sellers under 70c. No. 2 was quoted at 56@57c, closing nominally at the outside. The lower grades were 1c higher, being in request for shipment; No. 3 sold at 36½@37c, and rejected at 31c. Samples were very quiet. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 3 at 36½@37c; 400 bu rejected at 31c. Total 2,000 bu.

ONE O'CLOCK CALL.

Mess pork was steady, with sales of 2,000 brls at $17.95, seller July, and $18.15 seller August.

Lard was unchanged. Sales 2,000 tcs, at $10.80 for July, and $10.92½ for August.

The sales of the week on the Exchange Board amounted to $804,107.25 in grain, $868,102.50 in provisions, and $11,170 in stocks. Total, $1,783,379.75.

Late Saturday afternoon wheat sold at $1.04 for June, and $1.04¾ for July,—an advance of ¼c. Only a few sales were made. The advance was attributed to a stronger feeling in New York.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,978	12,2[illegible]	801
Tuesday	5,108	11,200	2,015
Wednesday	4,570	12,850	669
Thursday	5,188	12,801	1,405
Friday	5,610	13,548	723
Saturday	1,600	7,500	350
Total	25,020	70,221	5,752
Same week last year	21,710	[illegible]	5,110
Last week	24,482	[illegible]	4,420
Week before last	26,543	[illegible]	4,054
Since Jan. 1	477,305	1,585,505	......
Same period in 1875	[illegible]	1,731,138	......
Increase	95,701	......	......
Decrease	......	145,545	......
Shipments—			
Monday	[illegible]	9,116	858
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	107
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	15,207	20,547	2,525

CATTLE—Common and medium cattle have ruled dull and lower than for the previous week, but for good to choice beeves there was a well-sustained demand at about steady figures. Instead of a decrease in the receipts, as many had expected, the arrivals show a small increase, and that fact operated against any appreciation in values of shipping grades, which otherwise might have resulted from the generally improved position of the Eastern market. Texas cattle are now coming forward in liberal and increasing numbers, but thus far all have found an outlet at fairly remunerative prices,—the bulk at $3.90@4.25 for averages of from 950 to 1,050 lbs. Butchers and feeders secured all the stock they required at 10@15c decline from the prices current the previous week, and the next fortnight will, in all probability, witness a further and more marked decline in low and medium qualities. The extreme range of the market was $2.50@5.00. Most of the supply was disposed of at $4.00@4.75. There were sales of veals at $2.75@5.00 per 100 lbs, and of milch cows at $25.00@45.00 per head. Saturday's market was quiet and steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.65
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.10
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.50

HOGS—The week opened dull in this branch of trade, with prices unsettled and declining. The steady shrinkage in prices of the product led to the exercise of greater caution among buyers, and during Monday and Tuesday they succeeded in forcing down prices 40@50c, or to $5.85@6.15 for common to choice grades. On Wednesday, the receipts falling considerably below general expectation, there was a slight reaction, about 10c of the reduction sustained during the preceding two days being recovered, but later prices again took the down-track, and at the end of the week were 40@50c lower than at the close of the week before. Advices from the hog-raising districts warrant the expectation of liberal supplies from this time forward, and the chances are thought to be in favor of lower rather than higher prices.

Saturday's receipts were moderate, but they proved more than ample, as buyers seemed inclined to invest very sparingly. Prices were not materially lower than Friday, but were weak all around, with a downward tendency. Sales were at $5.00@6.25 for inferior to extra. Closing quotations were, for common to prime light $6.00@6.10, and for poor to choice heavy $5.90@6.15. Extra quoted at $6.20@6.25.

SHEEP—The supply was larger than for several weeks previous, and that fact, coupled with a general decline at the East, gave us a dull and drooping market. Sales were slow at $4.50@5.25 for good to prime, and at $3.50@4.25 for common to medium. Inferior lots were not wanted at $2.50@3.00. Lambs were in demand at $2.50@4.00 per head, according to quality.

LUMBER.

At the sale docks trade was light Saturday, the offerings being small. Three or four cargoes were sold early, but afterwards little was done, and at the close two or three cargoes, chiefly large ones, were unsold. Joists and scantling sold at 7.50@8.50, and common inch at $8.00@9.00. Fair to choice inch stuff was quoted at $10.00@13.00. Lath were steady at $1.25, and shingles at $2.00@2.25.

There was no change in freights. The offerings are large, and one or two instances have been cited where current rates were cut, but the fleet is running at the old figures, which are now lower than they were at any time last season, and another drop is not expected immediately.

A fair business is reported by the yard dealers, though it does not appear to be evenly distributed, as some still say trade is not what it should be at this time in the season. Prices are tolerably steady for all grades of green stuff. There is some cutting, but it is probably not general. Quotations:

First and second clear	$36.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second	17.00@18.00
First common siding	15.00@16.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	....@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00@38.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	28.00@33.00
B stock boards	23.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@17.00
Common boards and fencing	10.00@12.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in	10.00@11.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@15.00
Lath	1.60@1.75
A shingles	2.40@2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—11:30 a. m.—*Flour*—No. 1, 24s 6d; No. 2, 22s.

Grain—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; white, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 11d; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s 2d. Corn—No. 1, 27s; No. 2, 26s 3d.

Provisions—Pork, 80s. Lard, 50s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 3—2 p. m.—*Breadstuffs*—California white wheat, average, 9s 11d@10s 2d; do club, 10s 2d@10s 6d; red Western spring, Nos. 2 to 1, 8s 6d@9s 6d; do winter, 9s 6d@10s. Flour—Western canal, 22s@24s 6d. Corn, Western mixed, 26s 3d@27s. Oats, 3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas, Canadian, 35s 6d.

Clover Seed—55@60s.

Provisions—Mess pork, 80s. Prime mess beef, 88s. Lard, 50s. Bacon—Long clear, 46s 6d; short do, 48s.

Tallow—41s 6d.

Spirits Petroleum—8s@8s 3d; refined do, 10s 9d@11s.

Linseed Oil—29s.

Common Rosin—4s 6d@4s 9d; pale do, 16s.

Spirits Turpentine—24s.

Cheese—52s.

ANTWERP, June 3.—*Petroleum*—27¾.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 3.—*Grain*—Wheat—Market a shade firmer for export and home trade inquiry; sales 150,000 bu, at $1.00@1.08 for rejected spring; $1.00@1.18 for ungraded spring; $1.08 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.11 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1.17 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern; $1.20@1.21 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.28@1.30 for No. 1 spring; $1.14@1.30 for winter red Western; $1.20@1.42 for amber Western; $1.25@1.50 for white Western; $1.35@1.37 for winter red Canada in bond; $1.45 for white State; and $1.54 for white Michigan, crop 1874. Rye firmer and active, at 86@87c for Western, 98c for State, and 95c for Canada in bond; sales, 3,000 bu Western to arrive. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn steady for sound parcels; unsound stock dull and declining; sales, 80,000 bu, at 52½c for no grade mixed; 56c for steamer mixed; 59@59½c for graded mixed; and 45@50c for unmerchantable mixed; also 10,000 bu graded mixed, for June, at 59c. Oats without decided change; sales of 37,000 bu at 32@43c for mixed Western and State, and 35@47c for white Western and State, including 14,000 bu mixed State at 43c.

Provisions—Middles nominal at 10⅛@10½c for long clear. Lard heavy; sales: 200 tcs at 11.15@11.20 prime steam. At the first call for June, $11.10 bid, $11.30 asked; for July, $11.20 bid, $11.25 asked; for August, $11.32½ bid, $11.37½ asked; for September, $11.40 bid and $11.55 asked; and for October, $11.50 bid and $11.70 asked.

Whisky—Market dull; held at $1.11, with $1.10 bid.

Groceries—Sugar market steady and quiet; fair to good refining quoted at 7⅝@7¾c; prime at 8c; Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 7¾@8⅛c. Coffee quiet and nominally unchanged; Rio quoted at 15@18c gold; Maracaibo at 16@19c in gold.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 3.—*Cotton*—Strong at 12 1-16@12⅛c; futures steady; June, 11 31-32@12c; July, 12 1-32@12 1-16c; August, 12 5-32@12 3-16c; September, 12⅛@12 5-32c; October, 11 29-32@11 15-16c; November, 11 27-32@11⅞c; December, 11 27-32@11⅞c; January, 11 31-32@12c; February, 12 3-32@12⅛c; March, 12 7-32@12¼c; April, 12⅜@12 13-32c.

Flour—Receipts, 15,000 brls; in buyers' favor, with a limited demand; No. 2, $3.00@3.50; super extra State and Western, $4.00@4.40; common to good extra, $4.90@5.20; good to choice, $5.25@5.65; white wheat extra, $5.70@7.75; extra Ohio, $4.90@7.00; St. Louis, $5.10@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.20@9.50. Rye flour unchanged.

Corn-Meal—More active. Western, $2.90@3.25.

Grain—Wheat in good demand. Receipts, 218,000 bu; rejected spring, 98c; ungraded do, $1.07@1.26; No. 1 spring, $1.28@1.30; winter red Canada, $1.35@1.37; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.19@1.20½; No. 3 do, $1.09½@1.11; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.17@1.18; No. 3 do, $1.07@1.08; winter red Western, No. 2 and No. 3, $1.20; white Western, $1.45@1.54, the latter for old. Rye firmer and active; State and Western, 86@87c; Canada in bond, 98c. Barley quiet. Malt quiet and unchanged.

Corn—Receipts, 84,000 bu; sound steady; unsound dull and declining; Western mixed, damaged and heated, 38@50c; mixed no grade, 50@50½c; do steamer, 55@56½c; do graded, 59@59½c; new Western mixed, ungraded, 57@59½c. Oats steady; receipts, 35,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 32@43c; white do, 35@48c.

Hay—Heavy; shipping, 75c.

Hops—Quiet and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

Petroleum—Quiet; crude, 8⅝c; refined, 14⅜@14½c; naphtha nominal.

Tallow—Firm at 8¼@8 11-16c.

Strained Resin—Unchanged.

Spirits Turpentine—Heavy at 30c.

Eggs—Dull and unchanged.

Provisions—New mess pork dull and lower, at $18.90@19.00; July, $18.65@18.80; August, $19.00@19.05. Beef—Market dull; long clear middles, Western, 10⅛c; do city, 10¼@10⅜c. Lard—Prime steam dull and lower, closing at $11.12½; July, $11.20@11.25; August, $11.30@11.40; September, $11.40@11.52½.

Butter—Heavy; Western new, 14@25c.

Cheese—Unchanged.

Whisky—Market dull at $1.10½@1.11.

Metals—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake dull and heavy at 20¾@21c; pig iron quiet and unchanged. Russia sheeting, 12c in gold.

Nails—Quiet but firm; cut, $3.10; clinch, $4.60@5.35; horseshoe, No. 8, 20@26c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—*Clover-Seeds*—$16.00@16.50; timothy and flaxseed unchanged.

Petroleum—14@14¼c; crude, 10⅛@10⅜c.

Flour—Quiet; extras, $4.25@4.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.50@6.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@7.00; high grades, $7.25@8.25.

Grain—Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1.45; Western, $1.05@1.10; amber, $1.45; white, $1.44. Rye—Pennsylvania, 85c. Corn, in good demand and firmer; yellow, 58¼@59c; mixed, 58c; damaged, 35@37c. Oats—Market dull; white, 37@45c; mixed, 35c.

Provisions—Inactive. Pork, $20.50. Beef hams, 22@24½c; smoked do, 15@16c; pickled do, $12.00@13.50. Lard, $11.25@11.75.

Whisky—Market quiet; Western, $1.12½.

Receipts—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 116,000 bu.

Exports—Corn 119,000 bu.

Butter—Unchanged.

Cheese—Weak; New York fancy new, 11@12c; Western fine, 10½@11c.

Eggs—Market dull; Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware, fresh, 12@13c; Western fresh, 11@12c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—*Flour*—Market dull, and very little doing.

Grain—Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red winter, $1.30 bid, cash; No. 3 do, $1.17. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed, 42@42½c, cash; 42¼@42⅜c June; 43⅛@43½c July; 44½c August. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 33½c; rejected, [illegible]c. Rye dull and lower to sell at 63c bid. Barley—Nothing doing.

Whisky—Higher at $1.10.

Provisions—Pork steady at $19.50. Bulk meats—Some inquiry; shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9½c; but held higher. Bacon quiet; jobbing shoulders at 7½c; clear rib, 10⅛@10¼c; clear, 10⅜@10½c. Lard dull and lower; current make, $10.25; refined, $11.25.

Receipts—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 98,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none; hogs, 100 head; cattle 184 head.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 3.—*Flour*—Dull.

Grain—Wheat dull; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.33; No. 2 do, $1.31; No. 3 white Michigan, $1.16; extra white Michigan, [illegible] [illegible]; amber Michigan, spot and June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; No. 2 amber Michigan, $1.07; No. 1 red winter, $1.35; No. 2 red winter, $1.24; seller August, $1.18; No. 3 red, $1.07. Corn easier; high mixed, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; low mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]; no grade, 47c; damaged, [illegible]. Oats firmer; No. 2, [illegible]; Michigan, [illegible]; rejected, [illegible].

Receipts—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; corn, 96,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, [illegible] brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 5,700 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—*Flour*—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat opened firm and a shade higher and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.10; hard, $1.17; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.03⅝; July, $1.08⅛; August, $1.05; No. 3, 90c. Corn unchanged, with fair demand; No. 2, 43c. Oats steady, with good demand; No. 2, 29½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 72c. Barley dull and nominal.

Freights—Steady; wheat to Buffalo, 2¾c; to Oswego, 5¼c.

Receipts—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 174,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat 96,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—*Flour*—Dull and nominal.

Grain—Wheat quiet at $1.05@1.25. Corn in fair demand at 43@44c. Oats weak at 32@38c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Pork firmer; sales at 18¼c; held higher at the close. Lard firmer; steam, 10⅝c bid; 10¾c asked; sales at $11.15 August; kettle, 12@12¼c. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 6⅝c bid; 6¾c asked; clear rib, 9c cash; held higher at the close; 9⅜@9½c buyer July; clear, 9¼c. Bacon steady with a fair demand at 7¾@8@10¼@10¼@10½@10⅝c.

Whisky—Steady and firm at $1.07.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—*Flour*—Quiet, but steady.

Grain—Wheat—Market dull; Pennsylvania red, $1.35. Corn steady and firm; Western mixed, 57¾c. Oats dull and lower; white Western, 37@38c; mixed Western, 33@36c. Rye nominally firm at 75@80c.

Hay—Dull and lower; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $17.00@22.00.

Butter—Market dull and weak; Western, 17@21c.

Coffee—Unchanged.

Whisky—Market dull at $1.11¼.

Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu.

Shipments—Corn, 159,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 3.—*Flour*—Market dull at $3.50@4.00; family, $4.25@4.75; A No. 1, $5.25@6.00; fancy, $6.75@7.50.

Grain—Wheat quiet; No. 1 amber, $1.10; white, $1.15@1.20. Corn inactive; white and mixed, 50c. Oats—Market dull; mixed, 35c; white, 38c.

Provisions—Steadier. Pork, $20.00; shoulders, 6⅜c; clear rib, 9⅜c; clear, 9⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 10¼c; clear, 10½c. Lard—Tierce, $13.25; keg, $14.40.

Whisky—Firm and unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 3.—*Flour*—Steady; Western superfine, $3.50@4.00; common extras, $4.50@5.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.00@6.75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $6.00@7.00; Illinois, $6.00@8.25; St. Louis, $6.25@9.00; fancy Minnesota and Wisconsin, $7.00@9.37½.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 61@65c. Oats—No. 2 white and mixed, 44@47½c; rejected, 41@45c; white, 50@55c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—*Bran*—Demand fair and prices higher at 72½c.

Others unchanged.

TOBACCO.

Reported by Alex. Harthill, tobacco-broker.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—Our receipts and sales continue to be unusually heavy, the latter, for the week, being the largest since the summer of 1874. The receipts this week were about 2,300 hhds, or 500 more than reported last week, with sales this week aggregating 2,032 hhds, or 245 more than last week.

The market has been for the week very unsettled, with irregular prices. On Monday, with small offerings, it was weak, Tuesday, with very large sales, it was stronger, and since then it has been fluctuating, and, on the whole, easier, excepting for specialties in fine leaf and cutters, which have been better sustained.

The market opened tame, heavy lugs and leaf selling without much animation, but, with the prospect of only 165 hhds for the total sale to-day, the market stiffened up later on somewhat on lugs, which at the close were 25@50c better than they have been the last day or two. Trashy lugs did not improve, and are neglected. Common to medium leaf (heavy bodied) improved somewhat also at the close.

Parties who have been absent from the breaks for six weeks, on their return to-day find no difference in prices from what they purchased then, which was previous to the late excitement. The assortment in the offerings for the week has been excellent, comprising every variety and grade, with an excess of trashy and nondescript lugs. New York and Regies have bought heavily during the week, taking the bulk in good, dry, leafy lugs, and medium to good heavy leaf, with a few selections.

On Thursday the weather underwent a great and decided change, in our having then, and since, very heavy rains, with spells of hot, cloudy weather, which has extended over a large portion of the tobacco-growing districts, and being exactly the kind of weather for forcing vegetation, the plants have doubtless increased their vitality, and are shooting ahead rapidly. This fact has had its effect on the market within the last few days, as a continuance of such kind of weather is likely to have in the future, and in the next week or two, decide the result of the planting season to a great extent, and how much of a crop will probably be set out.

There is some little speculation in the market yet, but it is for the purpose of "hedging" on or reducing the average cost of previous purchases, more than from any present prospective rise in the market.

I revise quotations as the market is at the close:

	Nondescript.	Heavy Lugs.	Cutting.
Common lugs	$5.00@ 5.50	$ 5.50@ 6.50	$ 6.00@ 7.00
Good lugs	5.50@ 6.00	6.50@ 7.50	7.00@ 9.00
Common leaf	6.00@ 7.00	8.00@10.00	9.00@11.00
Good leaf	7.00@ 8.00	11.00@13.00	11.00@13.00
Fine leaf	8.00@ 9.00	14.00@18.00	14.00@18.00
Selections	....	14.00@19.00	Nominal.

with $1.00 to $3.00 less for hogsheads mixed, light weight, or in bad order.

WOOL.

BOSTON, June 3.—There was a more active demand for wool during the past week, but sales were confined almost exclusively to new spring California. The stock of fleece wool is small and not so desirable, but the supply is fully equal to the demand; X Ohio, [illegible]; choice XX Ohio and Pennsylvania, [illegible]; Michigan and Wisconsin X, [illegible]; good lines of medium, [illegible]. Combing and delaine neglected. Good lines of domestic combing at 45@48c; delaine, [illegible]; unwashed and unmerchantable, [illegible]; scoured, [illegible] 70c. Pulled wools dull and have a limited demand, with a large stock on the market. Choice Maine superfines, 42c; do Eastern superfines, 40@45c. The principal sales of superfines and X were at [illegible].

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., June 3.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 11c; prime white, 150 test, 12c by the car lot.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—Petroleum dull and lower; $2.27½ at Parker's; refined, 14@14⅛c, Philadelphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Business light with commission houses representing cotton goods, but fancy and shirting prints, percales, and cambrics were in fair demand. Dress goods in moderate request. Gauze shirts and drawers more active.

The *Bulletin* says the agents will make the prices for cotton goods lately sold at auction.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS—Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, lumber; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; schr H. D. Moore, Ludington, lumber; schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber; schr Coral, Lincoln, lumber; schr S. J. Luff, Fond River; sundries; schr Venus, Ludington, lumber; schr L. M. Mason, Bay de Noque, cedar posts; prop Tempest, Montague, sundries; schr Two Charlies, Grand Haven, lumber; schr F. Crawford, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mystic, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ella Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber; prop D. Ballantine, Saginaw, salt; schr A. B. Moore, Saginaw, lumber; schr Helen Blood, Muskegon, lumber; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood; schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, cedar posts; schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber; schr Waucoma, Kenosha, light; schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber; schr Amoskeag, Ludington, wood; schr O. Shaw, South Haven, wood; schr Sam Cook, Milwaukee, light; schr St. Andrew, Bay City, salt; schr E. Scovills, Muskegon, lumber; schr John Magee, Milwaukee, light; prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries; prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, iron ore; schr Jessie Linn, Escanaba, iron ore; schr D. A. Wells, Sack Bay, wood and fish; schr Atalanta, Ludington, lumber; schr Clara, Manistee, lumber; schr Hungarian, Manistee, lumber; schr Flying Mist, Bay De Noque, cedar posts; schr Richard Mott, Oconto, lumber; schr Christiana, Kenosha, lumber; schr Yankee Blade, Charlotte, coal; scow White Oak, Ludington, lumber; schr Flying Cloud, Green Bay, lumber; schr Tri-Color, Holland, lumber; schr C. A. King, Rochester, coal; bark D. A. Van Valkenburg, Erie, coal; schr Driver, Pensaukee, cedar posts; schr Julia B. Merrill, Pensaukee, lumber; prop M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; schr J. A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber; schr Mary McVea, Jacksonport, cedar posts; schr Regulator, White Lake, wood; schr C Hibbard, Alaska, lumber; schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber; schr America, Sturgeon Bay, lumber; schr Pilot, Ludington, lumber; schr Eliza Day, Kewanee, bark; schr Albatross, Red River, lumber; Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries; schr T. Moss, Mackinaw, wood; schr H. B. Burger, Ludington, lumber; schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber; schr G. M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; schr Joseph Dresden, Ludington, lumber; schr John Miner, Grand Traverse, wood; schr A. Mosher, Cheboygan, lumber; prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries; schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; schr Ironsides, Cedar River, lumber; schr Advance, White Lake, do; schr John Tibbetts, Manistee, lumber; schr Little Belle, White Lake, lumber; schr Thomas Parsons, Milwaukee, light; schr L. Cooper, L. Traverse, wood; scow Mary Helen, White Lake, railroad ties; prop Peerless, Portage City, sundries; schr Duncan City, Duncan City, sundries; schr Beloit, Ludington, lumber; schr El Tempo, White Lake, lumber; schr F. B. Stockbridge, Manistee, lumber; schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber; schr Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber; schr Winnie Wing, Pentwater, wood; schr Gesine, Ludington, lumber; schr J. M. Forrest, Horse-Shoe Bay, wood; prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries; schr Louise McDonald, Manistee, lumber; schr Maine, Ludington; lumber; schr Norman, Menominee, lumber; bark Naiad, Oconto, lumber; schr Mocking Bird, Manitowoc, wood; schr City of Chicago, lumber; schr Ostrich, Green Bay, lumber; schr R. C. Crawford, Oconto, telegraph poles; brig Commerce, Menominee, lumber; schr U. S. Grant, Bay DeNoque, cedar posts; schr Otter, Suamico, lumber; schr E. P. Royce, Green Bay, cedar posts; prop Trader, Manistee, lumber; schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber; schr A. J. Rogers, Escanaba, iron ore; scow Spray, Holland, lumber; schr City of Green Bay, Escanaba; iron ore; schr Joe Vilas, Ford River, cedar posts; prop R. H. Hackett, Cleveland, coal; schr William McGregor, Cleveland, coal; schr F. B. Gardner, Ford River, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr Christine Nilsson, Buffalo, 30,600 bu wheat; schr Skylark, Manistee, 50 cords stone; schr Kate L. Bruce, Buffalo, 31,004 bu corn; prop Commodore, Buffalo, 18,107 bu wheat, 48,000 bu corn, 500 brls flour, 318 bags seed; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 25 brls pork, 8 tcs lard, and sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 220 hides, 118 pkgs butter; scow C. Crawford, Caseville, 8 brls beef, 6 do pork; prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries; schr William Jones, Michigan City, 40 cords stone; schr William Smith, South Haven, 100 bu oats, 100 green hides; prop Japan, Erie, 31,000 bu corn, 1,100 brls flour; schr O. Shaw, South Haven, sundries; schr Sam Cook, Kingston, 1,800 bu wheat; bark Lafrinier, Buffalo, 26,756 bu corn; prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 400 brls flour, 21 bales broom corn, 30 bundles sheep pelts; prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; schr Helvetia, Buffalo, 57,000 bu wheat; schr S. J. Luff, Ford River, 5 firkins butter, 15 brls beans; schr Two Charlies, Grand Haven, 10 tons feed; schr H. C. Albrecht, Empire City, 2 tons feed, 2 brls pork; schr Clipper City, White Lake, 3 tons feed; schr Two Friends, Kingston, 25,233 bu oats; prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, 300 bu oats, 10 brls pork, 5 tons hay; schr Reindeer, Elk Rapids, sundries; prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 23,489 bu corn, 184 brls pork, 50 pails lard, 1 brl hams, and sundries; brig Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,299 bu corn; schr Delos DeWolf, Kingston, 18,000 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Grain freights were in moderate demand and firm at 5¼c for corn to Kingston, and a shade easier for Buffalo, wheat being taken at about 2¼c. Charters: To Kingston—Schrs Hartford and T. Parsons, corn at 5¼c. To Sarnia—Schr Nellie Gardner, corn, through rate. To Buffalo—Stmr Forest City, barge Brown, and prop Fountain City, corn, and prop Newburg, corn and rye, on through rates; schr Peshtigo, wheat on p. t. Capacity was about 28,000 bu wheat, 225,000 bu corn, and 24,000 bu rye.

ELSEWHERE.

DETROIT, June 2.—Grain freights remain quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal at 5c to Oswego, 2¼c to Buffalo, and 1¼c to Cleveland. The schr W. B. Phelps takes wheat to Oswego on owner's account at 5c. C. W. Norton reports the schr Twin Sisters, pine plank, Muskegon to Liverpool, Eng., at 20c per m gold, and scow Vampine, pine lumber, Alpena to Black River, O., at $1.50 per m on rail.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2.—Rates on coal to uplake ports are a little firmer, although charters are still scarce. Capt. George W. Bone reports the schr Annie M. Peterson, coal, hence to Chicago at 50c per ton. Capt. Thomas Collins reports the schr H. W. Sage, coal, Buffalo to Chicago at 50c, and the R. J. Gibb, brimstone, to Toledo, at 60c per ton, f. o. b.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 2.—There was but little inquiry for grain vessels to-day, and rates, in the absence of engagements, must be considered nominal at 3c on wheat to Buffalo. Charters were, schr Jesse Hoyt, 20,000 bushels of wheat to Goodrich at 2c, and schr Sam Cook, to load wheat at Chicago for Kingston, at 5½c.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 4.—DOWN—Props St. Joseph, City of New York, Montgomery, Winslow, Nahant, Prairie State and barges, Tempest and barges, Coffinberry and barges, Elmira and barges, Germania and barges, Burlington and barges, Vulcan and raft; schrs F. A. Morse, S. L. Mateer, N. B. Moore, M. J. Wilcox, Pulaski, Nassau, O. M. Bond, Florida, Three Brothers, Corsack, J. P. March, David A. Wells, E. R. Williams, A. J. Dewey, St. Lawrence, J. C. Thayer, Grace Whitney, Home, H. J. Webb, Lillie Hamilton, Ontario, Iosco, Pandora.

UP—Props J. Bertschy, China, St. Louis, Wenona, Holland, Garden City, St. Paul, Vanderbilt, a consort, Prindiville, and barges, Metamora and barges; schrs Geo. B. Sloan, F. W. Gifford, Champion, Manzanilla, New Dominion, Asa Childs, Almeda, Warrington, Atmosphere.

WIND—West; gentle.

WEATHER—Clear.

The prop Elmira, disabled in her machinery, passed down to-day in charge of the tug Torrent, which went to Port Austin for her.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

The tug Ewing came in contact with the schr Minnie Slawson near Twelfth-street bridge Saturday afternoon and smashed her yawlboat.... The lumber fleet is rapidly arriving, and the tugs were kept busy all day Saturday towing in lumber-laden vessels.... Among the prominent arrivals yesterday were the steam-barge Ballentine and her tow, the A. B. Moore, the former with a large cargo of salt and the latter with an immense cargo of lumber. They both took on their cargoes at Saginaw.

....The tug Griffin has towed her last tow. She left this port yesterday afternoon for Saugatuck, where her engine will be taken out of her, and transferred into a new boat which was constructed last winter for a fish-boat, but will now be transformed into a tug, to take the place of the Griffin. The new tug is to be 60 feet long, 11 feet beam, and 5 feet depth.

A POLICEMAN NEEDED.

On Sundays no policeman is on duty at the lumber docks, and yet on no day in the week is a policeman needed there as much as on this. The lumber fleet usually arrives during Sunday, and things at the market are livelier than on any other day during the week. The absence of the police emboldens the crowd of lumber-shovers, dock-wollopers, and loafers congregated at the docks, and hardly a Sunday passes on which there are not some depredations committed. Yesterday morning there was an outrage committed at the lumber-docks, but there were no policemen anywhere in the neighborhood to interfere or arrest the parties. Two docks-wollopers, after a wordy war, came to blows, and one of them was severely beaten, and kicked so that the blood ran out of his mouth, nose, and ears. He was at first believed to be dead, but afterwards recovered and was taken away by some friends. The ruffian who came near killing him walked away as if he had done something exceedingly grand or noble, and no one took the trouble to interfere, or even ask the name of the combatants. If a policeman were around there Sundays as on other days such things could not happen.

LOG OF THE PEERLESS.

Left Chicago May 23, 11 p. m., and arrived at Marquette May 27, 10 a. m. Arrived at Hancock May 28, 5 a. m. Met the ice at Point Sauble, and found difficulty in entering Marquette Harbor. Left Hancock at 5 p. m., May 29, and arrived at Marquette at 7 a. m., May 30. Ice very heavy in harbor. Left Marquette 7 p. m., May 31. There were in port the barges Hale, Willson, Cormorant, and consorts. We stopped at Grand Island for the rest of our cargo. Arrived at Sault 7 a. m., June 1, and met prop Hurd in Sault River. Left Sault 7 a. m., June 2, and arrived at Chicago 6 a. m., June 4. We had warm and pleasant weather the round trip. The lake was smooth as a mill-pond. Found the south shore clear of ice on down trip. We brought down a full load of iron and sundries, and a good passenger trip. The Peerless will leave for Lake Superior from Leopold's & Austrian's Dock, Tuesday, at 8 p. m.

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, June 4.—Departures for Chicago, the prop Gordon Campbell. Freights unchanged. Chartered, the prop Fletcher, and the schr Ironton, coal to Chicago at 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AROUND THE LAKES.

Last Friday was the first day this season that there was not an unchartered vessel lying at the port of Toledo.... The bark Chicago Board of Trade, recently purchased by Capt. Thomas Burell, of Buffalo, will be converted into a barge.... The tug Annie M. Pierce arrived at Buffalo Wednesday with the barge Hannaford, which she released Monday from the beach at Long Point. She was taken to the Union dry-dock for repairs.... The quantity of deals to go from Muskegon and other east-shore ports to Ogdensburg and Quebec, and finally to Europe, is 20,000,000 feet, all of which is already sold, and is to be delivered at London, Liverpool, Cork, and Havre.... Previous to Thursday over 125 tons of iron ore had been taken from the sunken schr City of Buffalo by the wreckers engaged in the work. It is estimated by them that 600 tons will be raised and shipped to Cleveland.... Says the Oswego *Palladium*: "Two years ago no Captain thought of sailing in or out of port, but now the majority dispense with tugs. The night before last the Mystic Star sailed in and nearly up to the bridge, while last night eight or ten vessels warped down to the pier, hoisted their sails, and quietly departed without the assistance of steam. Many of the Captains claim that an ordinary vessel can pay her expenses and clear about $5 a trip if she sails in and out of port." .... The stmr Minneapolis, of the Northwestern Line of steamers, struck on the beach 2 miles north of Grand Haven Friday morning, while in a dense fog. She was, however, released without having sustained the least damage.... The Detroit *Post* states that the schr Twin Sisters has also been chartered to carry a cargo of deals from Lake Michigan to Liverpool, England. This vessel, like the Paulico, has been out before, and came back safely. Capt. Strachan, of the Twin Sisters, is an old and reliable navigator, having sailed out of Europe as Master of large vessels for many years, and is therefore thoroughly acquainted in that part of the world.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Special (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul & Winona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Geneva Lake Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	‖ 5:15 p. m.	‖ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	‡ 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	‡ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:25 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sunday excepted. ‖ Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 7:40 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:50 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Fast Express	‖ 5:08 p. m.	‖ 8:10 p. m.

‖ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:50 a. m.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

This elegant hotel, possessing the advantage of being situated between and adjoining the celebrated Congress and Hathorn Springs, is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS FOR JUNE, $21 PER WEEK.

Thoroughly renovated with additional baths, closets, new furniture, and other extensive improvements, it will be found, by those in search of health and pleasure, the most complete and convenient, as well as the most delightful of summer hotels.

HATHORN & COOKE, Proprietors.

The WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, at SHARON SPRINGS, NEW YORK, is particularly efficacious in Rheumatic Complaints, Sciatica, Gout, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cutaneous Diseases, Urinary Difficulties, Indigestion, and Biliary Derangements. New brick BATH HOUSES, finished in hard woods, and containing 92 rooms with SLATE TUBS, are now open. Send for circular. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON, Prop's. Hotels—PAVILION, JOHN H. GARDNER & SON. UNITED STATES, J. J. ANTHONY & SON. MANSION HOUSE, HUBBS & MERENESS. UNION HALL, DAVID WOOD. Boarding Houses—J. SWIFT'S. M. STICHT'S.

HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL.

This elegant summer resort is now in successful operation, with every convenience for the accommodation of guests. Apply to A. J. BURBANK, Manager.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.—Elegant cottage-boarding, affording every comfort, with the advantage of sea-air and bathing, within two hours' run of Philadelphia, and just the place to stop at while on a visit to the Centennial. Best of reference given. Address, MRS. F. HALLENBECK.

LITERATUR[E]

Daniel Deronda: Ge[orge Eli]ot's New No[vel].

A Sketch of the Story T[...] the First Volume.

Appletons' Cyclopædia, V[...] —Emerson's and Tenn[y]son's Works.

Darwin's Variations [of Ani]mals and Plants [under] Domesticatio[n].

Handbook of the Middle [...] ---Books and Periodic[als] Received---Literary Notes.

GEORGE ELIOT'S NEW NO[VEL].

DANIEL DERONDA. By GEORGE [ELIOT]. Two Volumes. Vol. I. Harper's Librar[y] 12mo., pp. 411. New York: Harper [& Broth]ers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & C[o.] $1.50.

It is a needless thing to compare [...] with "Adam Bede," and "Romo[la,"] "Middlemarch," and attempt to say [which] is better or worse. Tastes much d[iffer] after the most elaborate showing o[f] excellence in any one of George Eli[ot's] over every other, the preference wil[l be] according to the natural inclination o[f the read]er. It is enough to feel that "Daniel [Deronda"] is a powerful story; that it rivets the [reader] with an absolute spell; that at vario[us points] the interest deepens into emotions [of] painful intensity; and that it is quite [worthy of] the genius of its author. Let each o[ne decide] for himself the nice question as to [the] place the novel should occupy in t[he list of] those which have sprung from the sa[me gener]ous intellect.

The novel is only half completed, [and its] unfinished state does not retard the [...] the judgment. So much admirable in[...] already displayed, and the moveme[nt of the] story so steadily increases in freedo[m and ele]vation, that there is not room for a d[oubt of its] triumphant conclusion. As usual wi[th George] Eliot's novels, the chief skill is exhib[ited in the] delineation of character. There are [...] half-dozen personages set before us, [...] original and striking individuality, wh[ile the] many people who take part in the ac[tion] help it, diversified and lively, none [...] recognized as having done duty befor[e...] a fresh and interesting study of hum[an nature].

Thus far Daniel Deronda is infreq[uently in]troduced upon the scene, and, attract[ive as his] figure is whenever visible, he is withi[n the reader's] view during the greater part of this fir[st volume] the narrative. Taking the position [which the] hero of a novel would naturally occup[y] in his place a young and beautifu[l girl] whose capricious yet graceful and wi[lful be]havior so absorbs the contemplation [that every]thing not immediately concerning her [is for the] time being, entirely forgotten. G[wendolen] Harleth is, in some mysterious wa[y] foreshadowed, to influence the destin[y of Der]onda; but whether it will be for go[od or] evil, is vainly surmised at the close o[f the pres]ent volume. Her own fate has [...] calamitous stage, evoking the deep[est sym]pathy, when suddenly her action in [this] portion of the drama is suspended. [...] lively the hope arises that it is to sav[e and] secure his own happiness by some [...] achievement, that Deronda has been, [...] tragic moment, carefully held in reserv[e].

The story opens abruptly in a g[aming] house at Leubronn, Germany,—a fa[shionable] place of summer-resort. Gwendolen [is trying] the fascinations of roulette, and, playi[ng with a] superb air of coolness and courage, is [winning] uninterruptedly. In the midst of her [...] is aware of a magnetic gaze fastened [upon her] and, looking up, perceives a gentlem[an of] grave, handsome face, regarding her mo[st] with an earnest solicitude. The surve[y of this] stranger—keen, yet respectful, and [...] monitory—is felt like a reproach by th[e sensi]tive nature of the girl, and the effect [is un]nerving. From that instant she shrink[s from] the eye of Deronda, the tide of her [fortune] turns, and, after losing all her previo[us gains] which she stakes in proud defiance, sh[e disap]pears from the table.

Yet Gwendolen is neither a gambl[er nor an] adventuress. She has simply been [following] the custom prevailing in the polite [world, and] doing what others do, and, while stoppi[ng at the] German baths with her traveling com[panions,] the Baron and Baroness Von Lan[gen, has] joined the circles at the roulette-table [and reg]arded a few napoleons. In the evenin[g, follow]ing this experiment, Gwendolen is pro[moted] in the same splendid salon, when Deron[da seeks] an introduction; but some unnoted c[ircumstance] intervenes, and Gwendolen returns to [her hotel] without meeting him, to find a letter [summoning] her home to England.

The young girl belongs to an unexce[ptional] family of the cultivated middle classe[s, and has] received the nurture and training of [one] in her position. The idol of a wea[k] mother, she has been spoiled by indu[lgence, so] far as an originally fine nature can [be, and is] thoughtless of all interests save those [of] herself. Confident in her beauty an[d] ladyhood, she dares to be singular and [to follow her] own fitful whims, rather than the rule[s of vari]ous propriety. Gwendolen is, in fact, a[...] willful, and elated with her supremacy[, but she] has no mean or malicious qualities, an[d] only to enjoy, in as innocent a manner a[s] the homage of all who approach her. [...] women see and respect the good in [her;] men, old and young, admire her [im]mensely.

She is contented with this admirat[ion, not] wishing it to merge into love-mak[ing.] Gwendolen has come up with a strop[...] for men in the character of husband[s...] grown out of the two unhappy marr[iages con]tracted by her mother. The first wi[...] ed to disclose a tender feeling for th[e girl was] her cousin, a youth whom she had bee[n ...] with because of their relationship, [...] she had trusted to her tact to hold [him] at the proper distance. The rash boy [...] discovering how he stood in her [...] sought an interview, and, after a few [words] which betrayed his errand—

"Gwendolen walked to the hearth, and [...] ing at the fire in the most inconvenient wa[y for con]versation, so that he could only get a sl[ight view of] her face.

"My father wants me to go to Southa[mpton for] the rest of the vacation," said Rex, his [voice] trembling a little.

"Southampton! That's a stupid plac[e to go to,] isn't it?" said Gwendolen, chilly.

"It would be to me, because you wo[uldn't be] there." Silence.

"Should you mind about my going aw[ay, Gwen]dolen?"

"Of course. Every one is of conse[quence in] this dreary country," said Gwendolen, c[urtly. The] perception that poor Rex wanted to be te[nder made] her curl up and harden like a sea-anemo[ne at the] touch of a finger.

"Are you angry with me, Gwendolen[? Why do] you treat me in this way all at once?" [said Rex,] flushing, and with more spirit in his v[oice, as if] he, too, were capable of being angry.

Gwendolen looked round at him an[d smiled.] "Treat you! Nonsense. I am only ra[ther sur]prised. Why did you come so very early? You [...] pect to find tempers in deshabille."

"Be as cross with me as you like, [only don't] treat me with indifference," said Rex, [implor]ingly. "All the happiness of my life d[epends on] your loving me—if only a little—bette[r than any] one else."

He tried to take her hand, but she has[tily escaped] his grasp, and moved to the other [end of the] hearth, facing him.

"Pray don't make love to me! I hat[e it." She] looked at him fiercely.

Rex turned pale and was silent, bu[t could not] take his eyes off her, and the impetus w[as all] exhausted that made hers dart deat[h. ...] Gwendolen herself could not have forese[en that she] should feel in this way. It was all a sud[den] experience to her. The day before, sh[e had been] quite sure that her cousin was in love [with her;] she did not mind how much, so that he [kept it to him]self; and, if any one had asked h[er, she would have] objected to love-making speeches, she w[ould have] said laughingly, "Oh, I am tired of t[hem all in] the books." But now the life of passio[n had be]gun negatively in her. She felt passiona[tely averse] to this volunteered love.

It was not many months ere the he[ir to] estates and two possible Peerages, ca[me] to Diplow Hall, near Offendene, the [home of] Gwendolen, to enjoy the hunting. L[ike] others, Henleigh Grandcourt struck [...] at sight of the beauty, and joined the [ranks of] her adorers. As she did from all th[e others,] Gwendolen carelessly accepted the atte[ntions of] this distinguished suitor, betraying no [...]

of Buffalo, will be converted into a barge.... The tug Annie M. Pierce arrived at Buffalo Wednesday with the barge Hannaford, which she released Monday from the beach at Long Point. She was taken to the Union dry-dock for repairs.... The quantity of deals to go from Muskegon and other east shore ports to Ogdensburg, Quebec, and finally to Europe, is 2,000,000 feet, all of which is already sold, and is to be delivered at London, Liverpool, Cork, and Havre.... Previous to Thursday over 120 tons of iron ore had been taken from the sunken schr City of Green Bay by the wreckers engaged in the work. It is estimated by them that [illegible] tons will be raised, and shipped to Cleveland.... The Oswego Palladium says: [illegible] ... Mystic Star sailed in and nearly up to the bridge, while last night [illegible] warped down to the pier, hoisted their sails, and quietly departed without the assistance of steam. Many of the Captains claim that an ordinary trader can pay her expenses and clear about $5 a trip if she sails in and out of port."... The stmr Minneapolis, of the Northwestern Line of steamers, struck on the beach 9 miles north of Grand Haven Friday morning, while in a dense fog. She was, however, released without having sustained the least damage.... The Detroit Post states that the schr Twin Sisters has also been chartered to carry a cargo of deals from Lake Michigan to Liverpool, England. This vessel, like the Pamlico, has been out before, and came back safely. Capt. Strachan, of the Twin Sisters, is an old and reliable navigator, having sailed out of Europe as Master of large vessels for many years, and is therefore thoroughly acquainted in that part of the world.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*9:30 p. m.	§6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§7:30 a. m.	§4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§5:00 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*5:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*2:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.	§9:00 p. m.	§7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington.	§9:00 p. m.	§7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	*9:00 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	*2:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*5:00 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	*8:25 a. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	†9:45 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:40 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	‡8:35 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Night Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Keokuk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*5:10 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	*9:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:10 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡7:10 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	*2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p. m.	*5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:25 p. m.	*6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman PalaceDrawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	*3:00 p. m.	*9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Mail	*5:05 a. m.	*5:05 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	*7:40 a. m.	*5:10 p. m.
Day Express	*8:52 a. m.	§8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§5:08 p. m.	§8:10 p. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	*3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:50 a. m.

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LITERATURE.

Daniel Deronda: George Eliot's New Novel.

A Sketch of the Story Told in the First Volume.

Appletons' Cyclopædia, Volume XV. ---Emerson's and Tennyson's Works.

Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants under Domestication.

Handbook of the Middle States ---Books and Periodicals Received---Literary Notes.

GEORGE ELIOT'S NEW NOVEL.

DANIEL DERONDA. By GEORGE ELIOT. In Two Volumes. Vol. I. Harper's Library Edition. 12mo., pp. 411. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $1.50.

It is a needless thing to compare this work with "Adam Bede," and "Romola," and "Middlemarch," and attempt to say wherein it is better or worse. Tastes much differ, and, after the most elaborate showing of superior excellence in any one of George Eliot's books over every other, the preference will be given according to the natural inclination of the reader. It is enough to feel that "Daniel Deronda" is a powerful story; that it rivets the attention with an absolute spell; that at various points the interest deepens into emotions of almost painful intensity; and that it is quite worthy of the genius of its author. Let each one settle for himself the nice question as to the exact place the novel should occupy in the list of those which have sprung from the same vigorous intellect.

The novel is only half completed, and yet its unfinished state does not retard the decision of the judgment. So much admirable invention is already displayed, and the movement of the story so steadily increases in freedom and elevation, that there is not room for a doubt of its triumphant conclusion. As usual with George Eliot's novels, the chief skill is exhibited in the delineation of character. There are at least a half-dozen personages set before us, of equally original and striking individuality, while, of the many people who take part in the action, and help it, diversified and lively, none are to be recognized as having done duty before; each is a fresh and interesting study of human nature.

Thus far Daniel Deronda is infrequently introduced upon the scene, and, attractive as his figure is whenever visible, he is withheld from view during the greater part of this first half of the narrative. Taking the position which the hero of a novel would naturally occupy, there is in his place a young and beautiful woman, whose capricious yet graceful and witching behavior so absorbs the contemplation that anything not immediately concerning her is for the time being, entirely forgotten. Gwendolen Harleth is, in some mysterious way not yet foreshadowed, to influence the destiny of Deronda; but whether it will be for good or for evil, is vainly surmised at the close of the present volume. Her own fate has reached a calamitous stage, evoking the deepest sympathy, when suddenly her action in this early portion of the drama is suspended. Instinctively the hope arises that it is to save her, and secure his own happiness by some brilliant achievement, that Deronda has been, up to the tragic moment, carefully held in reserve.

The story opens abruptly in a gambling-house at Leubronn, Germany,—a fashionable place of summer-resort. Gwendolen is testing the fascinations of roulette, and, playing with a superb air of coolness and courage, is winning uninterruptedly. In the midst of her play, she is aware of a magnetic gaze fastened upon her, and, looking up, perceives a gentleman, with a grave, handsome face, regarding her movements with an earnest solicitude. The survey of the stranger—keen, yet respectful, and sadly admonitory—is felt like a reproach by the sensitive nature of the girl, and the effect is unnerving. From that instant she shrinks under the eye of Deronda, the tide of her fortune turns, and, after losing all her previous gains, which she stakes in proud defiance, she disappears from the table.

Yet Gwendolen is neither a gambler nor an adventuress. She has simply been following the custom prevailing in the polite world, of doing what others do, and, while stopping at the German baths with her traveling companions, the Baron and Baroness Von Langen, has joined the circles at the roulette-table and hazarded a few napoleons. In the evening following this experiment, Gwendolen is promenading in the same splendid salon, when Deronda seeks an introduction; but some unnoted occurrence intervenes, and Gwendolen returns to her room without meeting him, to find a letter recalling her home to England.

The young girl belongs to an unexceptionable family of the cultivated middle classes, and has received the nurture and training of daughters in her position. The idol of a weak-minded mother, she has been spoiled by indulgence so far as an originally fine nature can be, and is thoughtless of all interests save those affecting herself. Confident in her beauty and perfect ladyhood, she dares to be singular and obey her own fitful whims, rather than the rules of decorous propriety. Gwendolen is, in fact, selfish and willful, and elated with her supremacy; yet she has no mean or malicious qualities, and wishes only to enjoy, in as innocent a manner as possible, the homage of all who approach her. Generous women see and respect the good in her; and men, old and young, admire her spirit immensely.

She is contented with this admiration, never wishing it to merge into love-making; for Gwendolen has come up with a strong distaste for men in the character of husbands—a distaste grown out of the two unhappy marriages contracted by her mother. The first who ventured to disclose a tender feeling for the girl was her cousin, a youth whom she had been familiar with because of their relationship, but whom she had trusted to her tact to hold perpetually at the proper distance. The rash boy, bent on discovering how he stood in her affections, sought an interview, and, after a few sentences which betrayed his errand—

Gwendolen walked to the hearth, and stood looking at the fire in the most inconvenient way for conversation, so that he could only get a side-view of her face.

"My father wants me to go to Southampton for the rest of the vacation," said Rex, his barytone trembling a little.

"Southampton! That's a stupid place to go to, isn't it?" said Gwendolen, chilly.

"It would be to me, because you would not be there." Silence.

"Should you mind about my going away, Gwendolen?"

"Of course. Every one is of consequence in this dreary country," said Gwendolen, curtly. The perception that poor Rex wanted to be tender made her curl up and harden like a sea-anemone at the touch of a finger.

"Are you angry with me, Gwendolen? Why do you treat me in this way all at once?" said Rex, flushing, and with more spirit in his voice, as if he, too, were capable of being angry.

Gwendolen looked round at him and smiled. "Treat you! Nonsense. I am only rather cross. Why did you come so very early? You must expect to find tempers in deshabille."

"Be as cross with me as you like, only don't treat me with indifference," said Rex, imploringly. "All the happiness of my life depends on your loving me—if only a little—better than any one else."

He tried to take her hand, but she hastily eluded his grasp, and moved to the other end of the hearth, facing him.

"Pray don't make love to me! I hate it!" She looked at him fiercely.

Rex turned pale and was silent, but could not take his eyes off her, and the impetus was not yet exhausted that made hers dart death at him. Gwendolen herself could not have foreseen that she should feel in this way. It was all a sudden, new experience to her. The day before, she had been quite sure that her cousin was in love with her—she did not mind how much, so that he said nothing about it; and, if any one had asked her why she objected to love-making speeches, she would have said laughingly, "Oh, I am tired of them all in the books." But now the life of passion had begun negatively in her. She felt passionately averse to this volunteered love.

It was not many months ere the heir of two estates and two possible Peerages, came down to Diplow Hall, near Offendene, the home of Gwendolen, to enjoy the hunting. Like all the others, Henleigh Grandcourt struck his colors at sight of the beauty, and joined the ranks of her adorers. As she did from all the others, Gwendolen carelessly accepted the attentions of this distinguished suitor, betraying no sign how she would proceed were he to make a decided proposal. At an archery picnic given by one of the neighborhood gentry, an anonymous note is privately placed in Gwendolen's hands, appointing a rendezvous at a retired spot called the Whispering Stones. Adroitly the young girl disengages herself from the company, and arrives unobserved at the place designated:

Walking round the right-hand stone without pause, she found herself in front of some one whose large dark eyes met hers at a foot's distance. In spite of expectation, she was startled, and shrank back; but in doing so, she could take in the whole figure of this stranger, and perceive that she was unmistakably a lady, and one who must once have been exceedingly handsome. She perceived, also, that a few yards from her were two children seated on the grass.

"Miss Harleth?" said the lady.

"Yes." All Gwendolen's consciousness was wonder.

"Have you accepted Mr. Grandcourt?"

"No."

"I have promised to tell you something. And you will promise to keep my secret. However you may decide, you will not tell Mr. Grandcourt, or any one else, that you have seen me?"

"I promise."

"My name is Lydia Glasher. Mr. Grandcourt ought not to marry any one but me. I left my husband and child for him nine years ago. Those two children are his, and we have two others—girls—who are older. My husband is dead now, and Mr. Grandcourt ought to marry me. He ought to make that boy his heir."

She looked toward the boy as she spoke, and Gwendolen's eyes followed hers. The handsome little fellow was puffing out his cheeks in trying to blow a tiny trumpet which remained dumb. His hat hung backward by a string, and his brown curls caught the sun-rays. He was a cherub.

The two women's eyes met again, and Gwendolen said proudly, "I will not interfere with your wishes." She looked as if she were shivering, and her lips were pale.

"You are very attractive, Miss Harleth. But, when he first knew me, I too was young. Since then my life has been broken up and embittered. It is not fair that he should be happy and I miserable, and my boy thrust out of sight for another."

These words were uttered with a biting accent, but with a determined abstinence from anything violent in tone or manner. Gwendolen, watching Mrs. Glasher's face while she spoke, felt a sort of terror; it was as if some ghostly vision had come to her in a dream and said, "I am a woman's life."

"Have you anything more to say to me?" she asked in a low tone, but still proudly and coldly. The revulsion within her was not tending to soften her. Every one seemed hateful.

"Nothing. You know what I wished you to know. You can inquire about me, if you like. My husband was Col. Glasher."

"Then I will go," said Gwendolen, moving away with a ceremonious inclination, which was returned with equal grace.

Gwendolen had previously received an invitation to accompany the Von Langens in a tour on the Continent, and the next morning, without acquainting her mother with the reason of her abrupt determination, she was on the way to join her friends at Dover. Knowing that it is expected of a girl to marry after a suitable period of freedom, Gwendolen had made up her mind to accept Mr. Grandcourt, who was in all worldly respects a most eligible party. But she had not a particle of love for the gentleman, and, after the interview with Mrs. Glasher, her feelings recoiled from him with horror.

When Gwendolen returned to Offendene, on the sudden summons from Leubronn, it was to face greatly altered prospects. Her mother's fortune had been involved and totally lost in the unsuccessful speculations of her banker, and Gwendolen saw nothing before her but the toilsome, irksome life of a governess. This was now Grandcourt's opportunity, and he cunningly improved it. Gwendolen granted a meeting, though fully resolved to refuse him. After some preliminary conversation, she explained in a few words the change in her circumstances.

She spoke with dignity, and looked straight at Grandcourt, whose long, narrow, impenetrable eyes met hers, and mysteriously arrested them; mysteriously, for the subtly-varied drama between men and women is often such as can hardly be rendered in words put together like dominoes, according to obvious fixed marks. The word of all words, Love, will no more express the myriad modes of mutual attraction than the word Thought can inform you what is passing through your neighbor's mind. It would be hard to tell on which side—Gwendolen's or Grandcourt's—the influence was more mixed. At that moment his strongest wish was to be completely master of this creature,—this piquant combination of maidenliness and mischief; that she knew things which had made her start away from him, spurred him to triumph over that repugnance; and he was believing that he should triumph. And she—ah, piteous equality—the need to dominate!—she was overcome like the thirsty one who is drawn toward the seeming water in the desert; overcome by the suffused sense that here, in this man's homage to her, lay the rescue from helpless subjection to an oppressive lot.

All the while they were looking toward each other; and Grandcourt said, slowly and languidly, as if it was of no importance, other things being settled, "You will tell me now, I hope, that Mrs. Davilow's loss of fortune will not trouble you further. You will trust to me to prevent it from weighing upon her. You will give me the claim to provide against that."

The little pauses and refined drawling with which this speech was uttered gave time for Gwendolen to go through the dream of a life. As the words penetrated her, they had the effect of a draught of wine, which suddenly makes all things easier, desirable things not so wrong, and people in general less disagreeable. She had a momentary phantasmal love for this man who chose his words so well, and who was a mere incarnation of delicate homage. Repugnance, dread, scruples—these were dim as remembered pains, while she was already springing to her mother, and being playful again. Yet, when Grandcourt had ceased to speak, there was an instant in which she was conscious of being at the turning of the ways.

"You are very generous," she said, not moving her eyes, and speaking with a gentle intonation.

"You accept what will make such things a matter of course," said Grandcourt, without any new eagerness. "You consent to become my wife?"

This time Gwendolen remained quite pale. Something made her rise from her seat in spite of herself, and walk to a little distance. Then she turned, and, with her hands folded before her, stood in silence.

Grandcourt immediately rose, too, resting his hat on the chair, but still keeping hold of it. The evident hesitation of the destitute girl to take his splendid offer stung him into a keenness of interest such as he had not known for years. None the less because he attributed her hesitation entirely to her knowledge about Mrs. Glasher. In that attitude of preparation, he said:

"Do you command me to go?" No familiar spirit could have suggested to him more effective words.

"No," said Gwendolen. She could not let him go; that negative was a clutch. She seemed to herself to be, after all, only drifted toward the momentous decision; but drifting depends on something besides the currents when the sails have been set beforehand.

"You accept my devotion?" said Grandcourt, holding his hat by his side, and looking straight into her eyes without other movement. Their eyes, meeting in that way, seemed to allow any length of pause; but, wait as long as she would, how could she contradict herself? What had she detained him for? He had shut out any explanation.

"Yes," came as gravely from Gwendolen's lips as if she had been answering to her name in a court of justice. He received it gravely, and they still looked at each other in the same attitude. Was there ever before such a way of accepting the bliss-giving "Yes"? Grandcourt liked better to be at that distance from her, and to feel under a ceremony imposed by an indefinable prohibition that breathed from Gwendolen's bearing.

The next morning Gwendolen was waked by her mother bringing to her bedside a casket containing a diamond ring and a note from Grandcourt, asking her to wear the circlet in sign of their betrothal.

"Will you not put on the ring?" asked her mother.

For a few moments Gwendolen did not answer, but her thoughts were active. At last she raised herself with a determination to do as she would do if she had started on horseback, and go on with spirit, whatever ideas might be running in her head.

"I thought the lover always put on the betrothal-ring himself," she said laughingly, slipping the ring on her finger, and looking at it with a charming movement of her head. "I know why he has sent it," she added, nodding at her mamma.

"Why?"

"He would rather make me put it on than ask me to let him do it. Aha! he is very proud. But so am I. We shall match each other. I should hate a man who went down on his knees and came fawning on me. He really is not disgusting."

"That is very moderate praise, Gwen."

"No, it is not, for a man," said Gwendolen, gayly. "But now I must get up and dress."

The brief interval between the betrothal and wedding was comfortably passed by Gwendolen; for—

Grandcourt's behavior as a lover had hardly at all passed the limit of an amorous homage which was inobtrusive as a wafted odor of roses, or spent all its effect in a gratified variety. One day, indeed, he had kissed, not her cheek, but her neck, a little below her ear; and Gwendolen, taken by surprise, had started up with a marked agitation, which made him rise too and say, "I beg your pardon—did I annoy you?" "Oh! it was nothing," said Gwendolen, rather afraid of herself; "only I cannot bear—to be kissed under my ear." She sat down again with a little playful laugh, but all the time she felt her heart beating with a vague fear; she was no longer at liberty to flout him as she had flouted poor Rex.

Before his marriage, it was necessary for Grandcourt to have a final settlement with Mrs. Glasher, and recover from her his mother's diamonds, which had been given, with the request that she wear them, in the days when their love was young. The disagreeable journey to Gadsmere—the retired home of Mrs. Glasher and her children—was accomplished, and outwardly impressive greetings had been exchanged between the couple, who met in the lady's drawing-room.

Grandcourt drew out his handkerchief, rubbed his face, and, in returning the handkerchief to his pocket, looked at his crossed knee and blameless boot, as if any stranger was opposite to him, instead of a woman quivering with a suspense which every word and look of his was to incline toward hope or dread. But he was really occupied with this interview, and what it was likely to include. Imagine the difference in rate of emotion between this woman, whom the years had worn to a more conscious dependence and sharper eagerness, and this man, whom they were dulling into a more determined obstinacy.

"I expected to see you—it was so long since I had heard from you. I suppose the weeks seem longer at Gadsmere than they do at Diplow," said Mrs. Glasher. She had a quick, incisive way of speaking that seemed to go with her features, as the tone and timbre of a violin go with its form.

"Yes," drawled Grandcourt. "But you found the money paid into the bank."

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Glasher, curtly, tingling with impatience. Always before—at least she fancied so—Grandcourt had taken more notice of her and the children than he did to-day.

"Yes," he resumed, playing with his whisker, and at first not looking at her, "the time has gone on at rather a railing pace with me; generally it is slow enough, but there has been a good deal happening, as you know,"—here he turned his easy eyes upon her.

"What do I know?" said she, sharply.

He left a pause before he said, without change of manner, "That I was thinking of marrying. You know Miss Harleth?"

"*She* told you that?"

The pale cheeks looked even paler, perhaps from the fierce brightness in the eyes above them.

"No, Lush told me," was the slow answer. It was as if the thumb-screw and the iron-boot were being placed by creeping hands within sight of the expectant vision.

"Good God! Say at once that you are going to marry her!" she burst out passionately, her knees shaking and her hands tightly clasped.

"Of course, this kind of thing must happen some time or other, Lydia," said he; really, now the thumb-screw was on, not wishing to make the pain worse.

"You didn't always see the necessity?"

"Perhaps not. I see it now."

In those few under-toned words of Grandcourt she felt as absolute a resistance as if her thin fingers had been pushing at a fast-shut iron door. She knew her helplessness, and shrunk from testing it by any appeal,—shrunk from crying in a dead ear and clinging to dead knees, only to see the immovable face and feel the rigid limbs. She did not weep nor speak; she was too hard-pressed by the sudden certainty which had as much of chill sickness in it as of thought and emotion. The defeated clutch of struggling hope gave her in these first moments a horrible sensation. At last she rose with a spasmodic effort, and, unconscious of everything but her wretchedness, pressed her forehead against the hard cold glass of the window. The children, playing in the gravel, took this as a sign that she wanted them, and, running forward, stood in front of her with their sweet faces upturned expectedly. This roused her; she shook her head at them, waved them off, and, overcome with this painful exertion, sunk back in the nearest chair.

The unhappy woman retained spirit enough to persist in refusing the delivery of the diamonds to Grandcourt,—promising, however, to convey them to his bride on her wedding-day, and without scandal. In great ill-humor Grandcourt was obliged to depart with the object of his visit half-accomplished, "and the effect that clung and gnawed within him was a sense of imperfect mastery."

And Gwendolen was married, sustaining her part to the last moment with glorious pride. The bridal tour was performed in a few hours, being simply the distance of the fifty miles that lay between Diplow and Ryelands, one of the fine estates of her husband. And Gwendolen had been led by him, with delicate courtesy, to the entrance of her private rooms in her elegant home, and there left alone to prepare for dinner. At this moment the housekeeper presented a packet, saying it was a gift ordered by Mr. Grandcourt, but not to be shown him until she wore it. Gwendolen doubted not it was the ancestral diamonds which she had been told were to be presented on her marriage-day.

But, on opening the case, in the same instant that she saw their gleam, she saw a letter lying above them. She knew the handwriting of the address. It was as if an adder had lain on them. Her heart gave a leap, which seemed to have spent all her strength; and, as she opened the bit of thin paper, it shook with the trembling of her hands. But it was legible as print, and thrust its words upon her:

"These diamonds, which were once given with ardent love to Lydia Glasher, she passes on to you. You have broken your word to her, that you might possess what was hers. Perhaps you think of being happy, as she once was, and of having beautiful children, such as hers, who will thrust hers aside. God is too just for that. The man you married has a withered heart. His best young love was mine; you could not take that from me when you took the rest. It is dead; but I am the grave in which your chance of happiness is buried as well as mine. You had your warning. You have chosen to injure me and my children. He had meant to marry me. He would have married me at last if you had not broken your word. You will have your punishment. I desire it for my soul.

"Will you give him this letter to set him against me and ruin us more—me and my children? Shall you like to stand before your husband with these diamonds on you, and those words of mine in his thoughts and yours? Will he think you have any right to complain when he has made you miserable? You took him with your eyes open. The willing wrong you have done me will be your curse."

It seemed at first as if Gwendolen's eyes were spell-bound in reading the horrible words of the letter over and over again as a doom of penance; but suddenly a new spasm of terror made her lean forward and stretch out the paper toward the fire, lest accusation and proof at once should meet all eyes. It flew like a feather from her trembling fingers, and was caught up in the great draught of flame. In her movement the casket fell on the floor, and the diamonds rolled out. She took no notice, but fell back in the chair again helpless. She could not see the reflections of herself then; they were like so many women petrified white; but, coming near herself, you might have seen the terror on her lips and hands. She sat so for a long while, knowing little more than that she was feeling ill, and that those written words kept repeating themselves in her.

Truly, here were poisoned gems, and the poison had entered into this poor young creature.

After that long while, there was a tap at the door, and Grandcourt entered, dressed for dinner. The sight of him brought a nervous shock, and Gwendolen screamed again and again with hysterical violence. He had expected to see her dressed and smiling, ready to be led down. He saw her pallid, shrieking as it seemed with terror, the jewels scattered around her on the floor. Was it a fit of madness?

In some form or other the Furies had crossed his threshold.

And here we now part with poor Gwendolen. Since the curious rencontre with Deronda at the roulette-table in Leubronn, she has only met him during a brief visit he paid to Diplow. He is a cousin of Grandcourt, both being nephews of Sir Hugh Mallinger, whose property will descend to the former. A subtle interest has mutually attracted Deronda and Gwendolen, yet circumstances have forbidden more than the slightest acquaintance. In the terrible disaster that has now befallen her, the impression is strong that Deronda will be affected by the results. Nevertheless, when a consummate artist like George Eliot is managing a plot, it is folly to risk a guess at its evolution. Of one thing only may the reader be certain: that the incidents that have been wrought up to their present high pitch will have, in the concluding volume, a tragic culmination.

In giving so much space to the story of Gwendolen, no room has been left to speak of other characters only less attractive because less prominent. The work contains not a few noble specimens of portraiture, which, while they are in view, fill the mind with sentiments of unqualified pleasure.

APPLETONS' CYCLOPÆDIA.

THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA: A POPULAR DICTIONARY OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE. Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. Volume XV. SHOMER—TROLLOPE. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Sold by Subscription.

The new and revised edition of the Appleton Cyclopædia is now nearing its completion. But one volume, we believe, is to come after the present. The work has fully justified all that was prophesied for it. It is really a new Cyclopædia, and the treatment of the subjects embraces the very latest progress in History, Science, and the Arts. Its distinctive value in this country is the importance given to American subjects, and the skill and learning with which they are handled. There is no other Cyclopædia extant or contemplated which competes with the present, in that particular. This new volume has several articles of special American interest, including Silver, Slavery, South Carolina, Spiritualism, Steam, Steel, the Telegraph, Tennessee, Texas, Tobacco, Total Abstinence, etc. The geographical and biographical articles are notably superior in the carefulness and thoroughness of their preparation; and the plates, as well as the general typographical appearance, show an improvement, if anything, over the former volumes. Among the more distinguished contributors to this volume, in addition to the regular staff, are the Hon. George Bancroft, the Hon. James Black, Prof. Henry, Prof. Proctor, Epes Sargent, E. C. Stedman, Bayard Taylor, and Prof. Youmans. The college-faculties have also contributed largely of their various specialties; and the volume is particularly interesting and valuable.

EMERSON, TENNYSON, AND FIELDS.

SOCIETY AND SOLITUDE. TWELVE CHAPTERS. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. 18mo., pp. 269. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, $1.50.
THE CONDUCT OF LIFE. By RALPH WALDO EMERSON. 18mo., pp. 256. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, $1.50.
THE POETICAL WORKS OF ALFRED TENNYSON, POET LAUREATE. Numerous Illustrations. Paper. 8vo., pp. 311. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, $1.
OLD ACQUAINTANCE: BARRY CORNWALL AND SOME OF HIS FRIENDS. By JAMES T. FIELDS. 32mo., pp. 121. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, 50 cents.

Messrs. Osgood & Co. are just now doing a better thing than increasing the multitude of new books; they are reviving, in fresh and inviting forms, some of the old ones which have vitality enough to live on an indefinite time and hold a place in sterling literature. It will be a gratification to all Emerson's admirers to see his works in the "Little Classic Edition" which has become so popular in America. The series will comprise ten volumes, and will, no doubt, by its attractiveness make the author familiar to many who are now strangers to him.

The second number of the "Centennial Edition" of the poets comprises the entire collection of Tennyson's writings. These have never before been presented in a style at once so neat and cheap. No one who is fond of the poet need forego the possession of this inexpensive volume.

The dainty "Vest-Pocket Series" is enlarged by the addition of another of James T. Fields' charming sketches of the literary men and women with whom he has been acquainted. The present essay contains reminiscences of Barry Cornwall, Adelaide Kemble, Rogers, Landor, Leigh Hunt, Mrs. Jameson, and others equally interesting. The paper is reprinted from *Harper's Magazine*, where it appeared a few months ago.

DARWIN.

THE VARIATION OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS UNDER DOMESTICATION. By CHARLES DARWIN, M. A., F. R. S., etc. Second Edition, Revised. Fourth Thousand. In Two Volumes. With Illustrations. 12mo., pp. 473-495. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Since the publication of this great work, seven years ago, its author has been studiously occupied with its subject, accumulating new facts, and certifying the old ones. In the present edition, he has introduced the most important materials procured in these researches, and has also omitted some statements and corrected some errors that appeared in the original work. It is an evidence of the exceeding care with which Mr. Darwin pursues his investigations and narrates the results, that the emendations in these volumes, after so long a lapse of time, are very slight. The chapters on Bud-Variation and Pargenesis have experienced the greatest revision, some portions of these being entirely recast; but, in most other instances, the insertion of new matter amounts in each case to a single sentence. Trifling as these alterations may seem, however, they will have due weight with the heedful reader, and give the revised edition a considerable superiority over the first one.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELERS.

THE MIDDLE STATES; A HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELERS. A GUIDE TO THE CHIEF CITIES AND POPULAR RESORTS OF THE MIDDLE STATES, AND TO THEIR SCENERY AND HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS; WITH THE NORTHERN FRONTIER FROM NIAGARA FALLS TO MONTREAL; ALSO, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND NORTHERN VIRGINIA. With Seven Maps and Fifteen Plans. 16mo., pp. 469. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, $2.

Osgood's Handbooks for the American traveler have acquired so extensive a reputation that the publication of a new one requires little more than a mention. They are modeled upon the plan of Baedeker's European Guidebooks, which unite the desirable traits of compactness and completeness, and are, moreover, trustworthy in all particulars. A few moments' examination of the present work will serve to convince one of its superior merits.

STORIES.

FOR SUMMER-AFTERNOONS. By SUSAN COOLIDGE, Author of "The New Year's Bargain," etc. 18mo., pp. 279. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

The stories in this neat little volume have been collected from various periodicals and journals where they were first given to the public. They are gracefully written, and will furnish just the sort of reading for idle "summer-afternoons."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

SELECT POEMS OF THOMAS LIBY. Edited, with Notes, by WILLIAM J. ROLFE, A. M., formerly Head-Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. With Engravings. Square 16mo., pp. 143. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 90 cents.
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA: A COMEDY IN FIVE CHAPTERS. By THOMAS HARDY, Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," etc. 16mo., pp. 423. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $1.25.
THE PRIME-MINISTER: A NOVEL. By ANTHONY TROLLOPE, Author of "Phineas Finn," etc., etc. Paper. New York: Harper & Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 75 cents.
LEFT-HANDED ELSA (Reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine*). Paper. Boston: Loring. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 35 cents.
WATER WAIF: A STORY OF THE REVOLUTION. FOUNDED ON INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE BATTLE OF TRENTON. By ELIZABETH S. BLADEN. 16mo., pp. 74. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 75 cents.
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE CONTINENT. By GEORGE BANCROFT. In Six Volumes. Vol. IV. 12mo., pp. 624. Thoroughly Revised Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $2.25 per volume.
HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. By the COMTE DE PARIS. Translated, with the Approval of the Author, by LOUIS F. TASISTRO. Edited by HENRY COPPEE, LL. D. Vol. II. 8vo., pp. 773. Philadelphia: James H. Coates & Co.
LAKESIDE LIBRARY, No. 45. GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. By CHARLES READE. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

American Naturalist for June (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston).
Voice of Masonry for June (John W. Brown, Chicago).
Littell's Living Age—current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston).
Appletons' Journal—current numbers (D. Appleton & Co., New York).
National Teachers' Monthly for June (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago).
Illinois Schoolmaster for June (Cook & Hewett, Normal, Ill.).

LITERARY NOTES.

Tennyson has headed the subscription for Walt Whitman's poems in England.

Joaquin Miller will deliver a poem at the Dartmouth College Commencement.

Herbert Spencer's steady application to work has brought on nervous exhaustion, which has compelled him to limit his studies to three hours daily.

Charles Dudley Warner, whose latest work will soon be published by Samson, Low & Co., of London, is now in that city, and expects to sail for New York on the 22d of June.

The London *Academy* thinks that Swinburne's recent poem, "The Last Oracle," may be "understood as a serious assertion that sun-worship spiritualized will be the religion of the future."

The celebration of the centenary of the deaths of Voltaire and Rousseau is being warmly discussed by the papers of Paris,—some advocating it, while others denounce it as an irreligious demonstration.

A Transcontinental Guide-Book is announced for publication by Henry T. Williams, who is also its editor, which is said to have required the labor of over forty artists, engravers, and correspondents, with an outlay of nearly $20,000. Mr. Williams has himself been a frequent traveler across the continent; and in preparing the matter for this Guide-Book he has had the help of Prof. Hayden, the well-known geologist, Maj. Powell, the Rev. T. E. Shearer, and other specialists, who have written of the Yellowstone, the Colorado Canons, the Chinese in California, the Big Bonanza Mines, etc. Sketches of the representative men of the Far West are included.

Miss Julia E. Smith, of Glastonbury, Conn., one of the noted Smith sisters, has written out a full translation of the Bible five times,—twice from the Greek, twice from the Hebrew, and once from the Latin, the Vulgate. She began this work many years ago, when the five sisters were living, of whom only two remain. It was a weekly study with them, without any intention of publishing the result of their labors. This translation is made "word for word," as Miss Smith says, "giving no ideas of my own, but endeavoring to put the same English word for the same Hebrew or Greek word everywhere." The result of their extended and patient work is now published by the American Publishing Company, at Hartford.

The London *Athenæum* announces that B. F. DeCosta, author of "The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen," etc., has in press a work called "The Conquest of the Wilderness; or, Chapters in the Maritime and Colonial History of New England, from the Cabots to the Pilgrims of Leyden." Among the original papers to be included in the volume is the "Journal of the Colony of Sagadahoc" (1607), by one of the adventurers. This is the source from which Strachey drew his information concerning the enterprise. This journal, hitherto supposed to have been lost, was one of the papers of Sir Ferdinand Gorges, and was discovered recently by Mr. DeCosta. The work will also include new and interesting voyages to Maine, in New England, in 1568, 1579, and 1580. It will also contain a translation of the North American portion of the "Cosmographie" of John Alphonsee, together with a description of maps of the country hitherto little noticed, such as the map of John Rotz (1540), the planisphere of the Arabic geographer Achmed (1559), and the map of John Dee, astrologer, cosmographer, and priest (1580), whose connection with American colonization was important, though to-day unappreciated and almost wholly unknown.

Canadian Trade and Finance.

TORONTO, Ont., June 1.—Sir Alexander Galt delivered an address in Music Hall last night to a large audience on the commercial and financial condition of the Dominion. He attributed the present depression to extravagance, Governmental and personal, and showed that the tonnage of the Dominion has actually fallen off since 1867; while during the last four years the imports exceeded the exports by $140,000,000. He said Mr. Cartwright's last estimate of revenue would not be realized, and pointed out that the public debt had been increased $60,000,000 under the confederation system. He recommended that no further money be expended on the canals, except it might be under a joint arrangement with the United States. He condemned the expenditure of money on the Georgian Bay branch, and on the railway between Lake Superior and Fort Garry, and recommended reaching the Northwest by the way of Pembina, making a railway only to further, or, it might be, immediately to precede settlements in the prairie country. He strongly favored a vigorous immigration policy. He said protection was not necessary or desirable in a country of 4,000,000 of people, but he would impose special duties upon articles entering from the United States, which had been so illiberal in their dealings with Canada. He pointed out the advantages of refining sugar in Canada.

THE COURTS.

Record of the Business Transacted Saturday.

THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.

In the case of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company and others vs. the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company and others, the Receiver, John M. Whitman, filed a petition Saturday, setting out that Sheriff Agnew had seized under execution, in favor of Marion Munger, the office furniture, freight offices, scales, blacksmith's shop, turn-table, four locomotives, and the telegraph instruments, and a large number of stock-cars, belonging to the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, which he had advertised for sale. There were also liens prior to that of Munger, in favor of Anton Skow-Peterson, for $1,052.48; W. H. Rush for $741.13; J. W. Walker, $3,068.55; Maine Powder Company, $223; S. D. Kimbark, $3,634; Backus Oil Company, $298.63, and G. F. Lewis for $306.58; and if all these creditors are permitted to enforce their claims on this property, which is all subject to the trust deed, the bondholders would suffer. An order was therefore made, enjoining the Sheriff and Munger from selling the property of the company.

PERSONAL.

The Judges of the Circuit Court held a meeting and appointed Maj. Horatio L. Waite Master in Chancery in place of the late Hiram M. Chase. The term will expire in July. Maj. Waite is a member of the firm Barker, Buell & Waite, has been a practising lawyer here for a number of years, and is well known for his genial qualities as a gentleman, as well as for his learning and uprightness as a lawyer. Though, under the present statutes, the fees of a Master in Chancery are low, yet there were twenty-four applicants for the position, several of them occupying very enviable positions at the Bar, so that a selection was not a little difficult. The choice, however, is eminently satisfactory.

R. J. MORSE.

The proposition for a composition in the matter of Ransom J. Morse having fallen through by reason of recent developments, the only thing remaining is to realize on the bankrupt's stock, and for that purpose the Assignee, R. E. Jenkins, filed a petition Saturday, stating that it was for the best interest of the estate that the stock of jewelery, etc., should be offered for sale. He, therefore, asked leave to advertise for bids for cash, with the right to reject any or all of them if they did not prove satisfactory to the Court. An order was immediately made by Judge Blodgett giving the Assignee power to advertise for bids for the stock, either as a whole or in lots, giving notice by publication, and also by mail to each creditor.

THE APPLEBY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

George H. Kenaston, Receiver of the Appleby Manufacturing Company, filed a report Saturday of his doings, setting out that his receipts from May 2 to June 1, 1876, have been as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From H. M. Sherwood, former Receiver	$1,300
Sales and collections	1,557
Total	$2,857

DISBURSEMENTS.

For labor	$55	
Petty expenses	18	
Posting books	9—	$82
Balance on hand		$2,774

The sales for cash have amounted to $431.77 and on time to $830.98, making a total of $1,262.75 during the month. There are also the following bad debt due to the Company: Steinhaus & Kading, $60; Simon Aicher, $93.79; S. Bader, $39.05; A. F. Kingsbury, $32.32; W. M. Davenport, $45.60; and William Hodgkin, $48.95. These are insolvent, and most of them offer from 30 to 50 per cent in settlement, which the Receiver thinks it would be advisable to accept, as it is more than would be obtained by any other method.

DIVORCES.

Alice M. Smith filed a bill Saturday asking that she might be granted a divorce from her husband, Sidney S. Smith, because he has deserted her since April, 1873, and also that she may be permitted to resume her maiden name of Alice M. Rogers.

ITEMS.

Judge Davis was in the city Saturday engaged in hearing an argument in the never-ending Fox & Howard case. Judge Drummond recently made a decision in favor of Hodgkins & Crane, purchasers of certain property of Fox & Howard, the bankrupt contractors. An appeal was asked and bond given, but the Judge held an appeal would not lie under the second section of the Bankrupt act. He, however, gave leave to the parties to bring the question up before Judge Davis, and he being in town the opportunity was taken to present it to him, together with the question as to whether the bond given operated as a supersedeas.

Judge Blodgett will not hold court to-day.

The Judges of the Circuit Court were closeted together Saturday pondering over a decision in the Colvin-Hoyne case. The decision will be given this morning in Judge Booth's room, but it is not positively known which of them will deliver it.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company began a suit in replevin against Francis Agnew, to recover 75 tons of "T" rails now lying on the dock of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company at Goose Island, and valued at $3,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of D. Howard Donovan, the bankrupt coffin manufacturer, a composition meeting was held Saturday, at which the bankrupt offered 30 cents on the dollar in settlement, secured by his notes indorsed by George Merrick, and payable in 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20 months. The creditors thought that the recent statements made by him to them showed he could give better terms, and, as the security also was unsatisfactory, the proposition was voted down, and as Donovan declined to make any further offer, the settlement was abandoned.

In the case of Colwell, Clark & Co., an order was made authorizing the Assignee to pay to the First National Bank of Ottawa the amount of its judgment, on its delivering to the Assignee the lumber seized under execution, and also giving a bond and depositing $1,000 in United States bonds as security that it will abide any order of Court and pay any judgment that may be rendered against it, reserving all rights of the Assignee. The Assignee was also empowered to accept the offer of E. E. Perley for the sale of the lumber.

Oliver H. Horton was appointed Assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company in place of James Long, deceased, and an order was made approving the last report of the late Assignee.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Lucius Frink.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for Edward H. Wilson and for Cyrus N. Pratt.

The second dividend meeting of William M. Mayo will be held at 2 p. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Frank M. Clements began a suit for $6,000 against L. L. Arms, Edward McDonald, and Caroline McDonald.

The Norwood Land & Building Association brought suit for $8,000 against Warren F. Holden.

Martha M. and Varian Kinney commenced an action against Isabella M. Martin, claiming $10,000.

Thomas Tulley and John D. Tulley commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago to recover $15,000 alleged damages.

J. L. Wayne & Son sued John Miller for $1,800.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Martha and Varian Kinney began a suit for $10,000 against the Protection Life Insurance Company.

Wells, French & Co. commenced a suit in replevin against Francis Agnew and John O'Neill to recover possession of eleven box-cars, numbered 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 56, 58, 66, 70, and 72, and marked C. & P. R. R., of the value of $3,800.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—504 to 507, 509 to 521, 523 and 524, all inclusive.

JUDGE JAMESON—131, 135, 138 to 141, 143, 144, 146 to 157, inclusive, on calendar No. 2.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 3,235, and calendar Nos. 678 to 690, inclusive.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 2,982, and calendar Nos. 516, 521 to 535, inclusive.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case 2,920, and calendar Nos. 430 to 444, inclusive, except 433 and 439, of Judge Booth's calendar.

JUDGE FARWELL—Set cases 1,109, Demphy vs. Biddle, and 699, Porter vs. Walker.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Arguments in Riverside Improvement Company cases.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—The First National Bank of South Charleston, O., vs. Charles W. Rigdon and John Miller, $6,024.51.—The Marine Company of Chicago vs. Edward C. Waller, $10,[illegible].—The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago vs. Edward C. Waller, $10,365.07.

JUDGE GARY—Henry Brinkman vs. George and Mary Benner; verdict, $500, and motion for new trial.—Alfred Wood et al. vs. Charles R. Cook, $1,144.04.

JUDGE JAMESON—City vs. Gallaher, condemnation; verdict for $18,307.19 as damages for opening and widening Marshfield avenue, from south line of Block 10, Assessors' Division, &c., to West Polk street.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Otto Kipp et al. vs. George W. Schnabel, $981.60.

BRITA NELSON.

How She Butchered Her Husband Because She Disliked Him---Her Trial and Acquittal.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., June 1.—One of the most interesting trials for murder that has been before the courts for years terminated to-day in the acquittal of Brita Nelson, a Swede woman, aged about 25. She, eighteen months ago, married Peter Nelson, a miner, and removed to the coal-mining district of Rapids City, 5 miles north of this city. At the time of the marriage she had an illegitimate child three months old, but this fact did not interfere with the honeymoon of Peter. They lived happily together for a year or so, when the sanctity of their home was invaded by a man named Peter Wickland, who, by his persuasive manners, won the good will of Mrs. Nelson. He boarded with the family for four months, during which time Mrs. Nelson formed a dislike for her husband, and became attached to Wickland, the latter encouraging her with such remarks as that it were better that one soul should live than two be lost, and that if both her and her husband lived together two would be lost, and wished that she should not live with her husband, and that he had better be put out of the way. Acting under the influence of this advice, and prompted by her hatred toward her husband, on the night of the 27th of January last she attacked him with an ax as he lay upon a lounge sleeping. She struck him upon the head seventeen times with the ax, several of the blows being sufficient alone to have caused instant death, and then cut his throat from ear to ear. She carried the body into the road, over 100 feet from the house, and, returning, gathered together the bloody clothes, and, placing them in a tub of water, removed them to the cellar. She then lay down upon the lounge, where she remained until a neighbor, who had discovered the dead body in the road, called and entered the house. When questioned as to the cause of her husband's death she related the above facts without evincing the least emotion or concern with reference to the atrocity. She was arrested on the charge of murder, and confined to jail in this city. The trial commenced nine days ago, and has been vigorously prosecuted on both sides. E. E. Parmentes, State's Attorney, has been assisted by M. M. Sturgess, while she retained as counsel Kenworthy & Beardsley.

The prosecution had little else to do than submit to the Court her own testimony before the Coroner's jury, which testimony was given without prevarication and indifference, even pointing out the manner in which she did the deed, his struggles after each blow, and the spurting of blood and brains over his clothes; her last confession, which was made two or three days after her arrest, to the Jail Physician, to the effect that she had carried out the plans suggested by her paramour, Wickland. The only plea that could be made by the defense was that of insanity. After the examination of the witnesses established the fact of the homicide, medical experts were introduced to show the state of her mind. The testimony of witnesses shows that she, at the time of committing the deed, labored under a fit of emotional insanity. These experts consisted of Drs. A. McFarland, of Jacksonville; J. C. Peck, W. Middleton, and Abbie Cleaves, of Davenport; S. C. Plummer and G. M. Kemer, of this city. Dr. McFarland, who has had thirty years' experience treating cases of insanity, gave it as his opinion that the atrocious, cold-blooded manner in which the deed was done, as well as the seeming unconcern of the prisoner to hide her crime, stamped upon the case the complexion of insanity. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, sane persons will plan escape or concealment. The fact also of the woman being about six months in pregnancy, strengthened this conclusion. All his experience would bear him out in saying, that in the Western country pregnancy was productive of very remarkable changes in the minds of women which he attributed in part to the climate. Miss Dr. Cleaves, a graduate of the State University of Iowa, and for several years Second Assistant Physician of the Insane Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., gave much the same testimony as the above, stating that on a personal examination of the woman she found her dull and mentally weak to a degree of imbecility. The testimony of the other physicians to the extent of their experience, was in accord with that of Dr. McFarland.

This testimony was the argument of the counsel used in the defense of the woman. Kenworthy and Beardsley conducted the case with great fairness, and have gained a verdict in accord with the sympathies of the people. The jury was out twenty-one hours. Mrs. Nelson gave birth to a boy in her cell at the Jail yesterday morning. This fact was properly withheld from the jury. Confinement was hastened by the excitement of the trial, the prisoner being in the Court-room up to the evening previous.

Admiral Vernon Jackson, who died in England recently at the age of 84, was the original of Marryatt's character of O'Brien in "Peter Simple."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ART JOURNAL,

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Number for June, 1876, just ready, contains:

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1. THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION. I. Illustrated.
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3. COLORADO. III. Illustrated by J. D. WOODWARD.
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5. TIMON AND FLAVIUS.
6. AMERICAN PAINTERS—JERVIS McENTEE, N. A. Illustrated.
7. HOUSEHOLD ART. By CHARLES WYLLYS ELLIOTT. Illustrated.
8. THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
9. THE PAINTER PILS.
10. THE ROMANCE OF GREAT ARTISTS.
11. THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
12. OBITUARY.
13. NOTES.

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ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, Vol. IV.

A conspicuous feature of this volume, just published in England and America, is a Brilliant Galaxy of Biographies. Among them are essays on Bolivar, Bonaparte, Boyle (Robert), Butler (Samuel), Brougham, Browning (Mrs.), Buckle, Buffon, Bunsen, Burke, Burns, Byron, Cæsar, Calderon, Calvin, Camoens, Campbell (Lord).

The article on Botany, by Prof. Hutton Balfour, covers *eighty-four pages*, and is illustrated by hundreds of drawings. This volume contains many copyrighted articles by American writers—"Boston" and "Cambridge" by the Rev. Dr. G. E. Ellis, "California," by Prof. J. D. Whitney, &c.

There is little risk in saying that no other volume is extant so rich in useful and various information as Vol. IV. of the Encyclopædia, Ninth Edition.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42, North River, as follows: SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez, Saturday, June 3; FRANCE, Trudelle, Saturday, June 10; PEREIRE, Daure, Saturday, June 17. Price of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils, without extra charge. [illegible] LOUIS DeBEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y. W. F. WHITE, No. 67 Clark-st., corner Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

National Line of Steamships.
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, June 3, 3 p m | EGYPT, June 24, 7:30 a m
SPAIN, June 10, [illegible] | ITALY, July 1, 12:30 p m
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE .... Wednesday, June 14, 10 a. m.
Cabin passage, $65, $70, and $80 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $28, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
SOMERSET, Western .... Wednesday, June 7.
ARAGON, Symons .... Saturday, June 24.
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $26. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.
Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.
Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

DR. C. BIGELOW
HAS REMOVED from 279 South Clark-st., cor. Van Buren, to 82 West Madison-st., cor. Jefferson, Chicago, Ill., and has had for the past twenty years the largest practice in the city for Chronic and Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, the result of self-abuse in youth, or sexual excesses in maturer years, rendering marriage improper, permanently cured safely, privately. Pamphlet, 36 pages, relating to above, sent in sealed envelope, for two 3-cent stamps. Rooms separate for ladies and gentlemen. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m. "Marriage Guide, or Sexual Pathology," 200 large-size pages, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much not published in any other work. Price, 50 cts.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. LYON 119 Fifth-av., Chicago, treats all Acute, Chronic, and Nervous Diseases and Female Difficulties. Charges moderate. French Periodical Specifics, the only sure preventive known, $5. Offices strictly private, and separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Correspondence confidential. Call or write, with stamp, in English, French, or German.

Dr. Stone, 171 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., permanently cures all Chronic, Sexual, and Private Diseases, Female Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, etc. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Over 21,000 cases cured. Charges reasonable. Medicines sent everywhere. Consultation free and confidential, personally or by mail. A book for both sexes, illustrated, and circulars of other things sent sealed for two stamps. N. B.—A test will prove that Dr. Stone is the only specialist in Chicago who is a regular graduate.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

PROFESSIONAL.

RUPTURE
Dr. J. A. SHERMAN respectfully notifies the afflicted to beware of traveling impostors who are going about the country selling imitation appliances and poisonous mixtures as curative compounds, fraudulently pretending to understand his business, and thus endangering the lives and causing irreparable injury to the unfortunate. He has no agents, nor has he ever instructed any one in his business. Dr. Sherman will be in Chicago and Milwaukee during this month, where those interested may consult him in person, and reap the benefit of his experience and remedies. Principal office, 1 Ann-st., New York. Books, with likenesses of cases before and after cure, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

LEGAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Rufus H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. (Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting of the Chicago Cricket Club will be held this evening in Room 3 Dore Block, 126 State street, at 8 o'clock sharp.

On account of the rain Thursday evening, the exhibition of the Philomathian Society of Kenwood Seminary was postponed to this evening at Standard Hall.

The Chicago Mechanics' Institute will hold their monthly meeting and a meeting of the Board of Directors Tuesday at 8 p. m., at their rooms, 65 Washington street.

A young man, named Samuel Malcolm, is at the Chicago Avenue Station charged with pilfering $50 from his widowed mother, who resides at the corner of Erie and Clark streets.

The Rev. Galusha Anderson, D. D., the new pastor of the Second Baptist Church, will have a reception this evening in the church building. Addresses will be delivered by D. B. Cheney, Dr. Everts, Dr. Anderson, and others.

Richard Richardson, a pickpocket who has been circulating rather freely around the Chicago & Pacific railroad depot, in the North Division, was yesterday nipped in one of his games, and trundled off to the Chicago Avenue Station.

At a meeting of ministers held after the noon prayer-meeting Saturday, it was voted that the Evangelical pastors and ministers of the city and vicinity, together with the Committee of Seventy appointed in September last, be requested to meet in Lower Farwell Hall Monday at 2 p. m., and also that Brother D. L. Moody be invited to be present.

At 5:10 last evening a young man 17 years of age, named Frederick Schmidt, while attempting to get off a Blue-Island avenue car at Fifth avenue, slipped and fell, and the hind truck passing over both legs badly mangled them, and broke one quite seriously. The driver, Michael Earg, was exonerated from all blame. Young Schmidt resides at No. 86 East Chicago avenue.

Let none of the friends of the Foundlings' Home forget the reception which takes place tomorrow at the Home from 11 a. m. till 10 p. m. The ladies of the Union Aid Society are using their best endeavors to make this one of the most pleasant receptions of the season. There will be music, both vocal and instrumental, during the evening, and the ladies will serve strawberries, ice-cream, and cake throughout the day and evening to all visitors.

D. L. Moody will deliver his popular lecture, "Daniel in Babylon," by request, in Farwell Hall before the Young Men's Christian Association Tuesday evening. Tickets issued to gentlemen only and for distribution at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 150 Madison street. P. P. Bliss will be present and conduct the singing. This will be the last time Mr. Moody will speak in this city before returning to the East. Distribution of tickets commences this morning at 9 o'clock

The lady managers of the Home for the Friendless give their annual reception at the Home, 911 Wabash avenue, Thursday, from 10 a. m. until 10 p. m. A very attractive programme is arranged for the afternoon and evening. Prof. Burbank will read, followed by recitations by Mrs. Dainty, and singing by Mrs. Magnusson-Jewett, Miss Romineiss, and Miss Munger. Hand's band will furnish music for the evening. There will also be interesting exercises by the pupils of the Industrial School connected with the Home. The ladies extend a cordial invitation to their friends and the public generally to be present.

STABBING AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Michael McLaughlin, the son of the Warden of the County Hospital, yesterday got himself into a fix from which even political influence will not easily extricate him. The young man is but 19 years of age, and has for some time past been employed about the Hospital, and for an equal length of time a feud has existed between him and the druggist of the Hospital, a young man named George Mutschlechuer. This quarrel had taken such a dangerous aspect that Saturday the druggist obtained a warrant for the arrest of young McLaughlin for assault and battery upon the previous day, and hoped by this means to keep his young antagonist under control. When they met for the first time since the issuance of the warrant at 7:30 last evening, the quarrel was renewed with additional vigor, when McLaughlin became so madly enraged about the warrant for his arrest that he drew a carving knife, and would have ended the druggist's existence, had not the bystanders interfered. As it was, Mutschlechuer was stabbed in the abdomen, and badly cut upon the left hand in trying to shield himself. The doctors in the Hospital closely examined and dressed the wounds, and are of the opinion that the one in the abdomen did not penetrate the bowels, and is therefore not at all serious. Shortly afterwards, the foolhardy Michael was turned over to the police authorities at the Twenty-second Street Station.

THE FOURTH.

MEETING OF THE IRISH SOCIETIES.

A meeting of delegates of Irish Societies was held yesterday afternoon in Maskell Hall on South Desplaines street. There were about thirty societies represented. David Walsh presided and H. O'Brien acted as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was to complete arrangements for appropriately celebrating the Fourth of July. After the reading of the minutes, an election of Marshal of the procession was gone into. John Connell, Michael Carney, and John Foley were the candidates. After a number of motions, it was moved to lay over the election of Marshal for one week. The motion was declared out of order. The election was held by the Chairmen of delegations voting, and resulted in Mr. Cornell being chosen Marshal. He returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

The matter of an escort was then taken up, and the Chair stated that the Second Regiment would turn out as an escort with this body, having accepted the invitation. The question of assigning a place to other military organizations was discussed at some length, and was finally disposed of by leaving the whole matter with the commanders of the military companies and the Grand Marshal.

The Alpine Hunters, an Italian military organization, were invited to participate in the procession.

A resolution of the last meeting in regard to the Mulligan monument was then taken up, and it was moved to leave the whole matter to a committee of one from each society, military included, to take it into consideration. The appointment of the committee was left to the societies, they to report at a future meeting, to be held three weeks from yesterday at the same time.

Marshal Connell moved to appoint a commitee of seven to lay out a line of march. The matter, was left to the Grand Marshal and his aids.

The selection of aids was then taken up and the following were appointed: Christ. Cummings, J. W. Prindiville, William Quinlan, T. F. Delaney, Bryan Farley, John M. Carroll, John Foley, Con. Howard, George Garvey, John Brodeck, James Phelan, Thomas H. Kelly, James Kincaid, W. J. Maskell, and John Kinsella.

After fixing the time for a meeting at Father Mathew Temperance Hall for the Marshal and his aids at a week from next Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m., in order to lay out a route of procession, the Convention adjourned for three weeks.

Refrigerators.

Detroit Free Press.

This is the season when advertisements of refrigerators and ice-chests spread out in a newspaper like a mortgage on a small corner lot. It was advertising in the *Free Press* that attracted Nankin farmer into Detroit and into a Woodward avenue hardware store yesterday. When he mentioned the fact that he would like a refrigerator, the proprietor welcomed him with a sunny smile, and the clerks cheerfully barked their shins against the stoves as they flew around.

"Will you look at these ice-chests?" asked the proprietor, as they came to a long row.

"What do I want to keep ice in a chest for?" growled the farmer. "What I want is something to keep provisions cool and nice in hot weather."

"Well, here you have it. Here is the best refrigerator made."

The farmer opened the door, looked the box over and around, and seemed much pleased with it. Presently he inquired:

"What's the principle of the thing—how does she cool off the provisions?"

"You put your ice right in here, shut the box, and away she goes," was the reply.

"Ice!" gasped the farmer.

"Why, of course. You can't run a refrigerator without ice, can you?"

The farmer turned without a word, walked down stairs and out to his wagon, and was getting in, when the hardware man hurried up and asked:

"What's the matter?"

"Do you think I'm a four-cornered fool?" howled the agriculturalist "Do you think I'm going to buy that high-priced provision-asylum, and then keep ice too?"

MRS. SWISSHELM.

Her Experiences Over the Sea.

The Bad Light in Which America Is Regarded in Europe.

A General Impression that We Are a Nation of Robbers.

[Rehabilitate] Ourselves in the World's Opinion, We Must Make Corruption Infamous.

LEIPSIG, Saxony, May 15.—Bismarck used to be a far-away subject to me; but, those few days past, in which he and two other men have been over here in Berlin deciding whether this and adjoining countries shall be plunged into war or led to the arts of peace, he seems very near. Even without understanding the language, I can feel the thrill which runs through the chords of domestic life at the thought that these boys in blue and red, who make the whole country look like a camp, shall march to foreign graves, or the moiety of glory and reward accorded to the survivors of bloody battle-fields. There seems to be a

GENERAL EXPECTATION OF GREAT DISTURBANCES;

and that Providence which has compelled Germany and France to act together against the Turk gives some ground for hope that the civilized nations of Europe will not expend their strength in crippling each other, leaving barbarism to profit by their folly. It must be a mistake which so antagonizes the interests of professedly Christian nations that they imagine it their duty or best policy to leave Christian communities to the ruthless and persistent persecution of Mohammedan bigots. It is quite time the civilization of the world was arrayed against persecution for conscience sake, and that the forces at its command were pledged to the securing to all men, everywhere, freedom to worship God; and it is devoutly to be wished that the three men who carry the destinies of Europe under their hats will be able to reconcile the conflicting claims of their respective nations, so as to give the Turk such a lesson in religious toleration as Sir Francis Drake and his ragged, starving seamen gave to the Spaniard of their day.

By the way, the best informed Americans I have met abroad feel that

WE ARE CERTAIN TO HAVE TROUBLE WITH SPAIN,

backed by the Vatican and the Ultramontane force of our own land; and that it will come within five years. They also seem to agree that the best preparation for the emergency would be the election of Hamilton Fish, because he, of all our statesmen, is best acquainted with foreign affairs. My own opinion is, that the best possible preparation the United States can make for any possible contingency is to elect that man who will best represent to the American people integrity and Republican simplicity; and the best service we can possibly render to the world is to reinstate our own Government in its confidence.

To do this, we must clear the thieves out of all high places. We must visit, with such condign punishment and unmistakable evidences of public contempt, all official rascality, that the people's skirts shall be cleared of all sympathy for and complicity with theft. The general impression in Europe to-day is, that we are

A NATION OF ROBBERS;

that our form of Government has so corrupted us, by encouraging a constant scramble for office, and making wealth the only order of nobility, that we have been systematically degraded into a community of tricksters, among whom life and property are always unsafe. It is pitiful that Americans to-day must blush before the world's old tyrannies at mention of the name of their country,—wondrous pitiful that this humiliation has been brought upon us by the ignorance and vanity of a class of citizens shut out from all legitimate exercise of power in the Republic, yet controlling our destinies by the very arts through which a privileged class rule the millions of these lands.

Those American women—and their name is legion—who have clothed themselves in purple and fine linen, who have shone resplendent in diamonds, and floated in clouds of costly lace, at the cost of our national honor and business integrity,—those women who have driven husbands and fathers to bribe-taking, forgery, desperate and dishonest speculation, and money-getting by any means, that they might roll in luxury, have but been imitating Courts in governing by the art of dazzling and deceiving; and now the people they have been servilely copying are the first to heap contempt upon them, and upon a nation for their sake.

There is no hope for us, or for the oppressed millions of Europe through us, but in throwing aside—

NAY, TRAMPLING ON—

the rivalries between our *upper classes* and those of the Old World. So long as we have "a Court" at Washington, in which the splendors of "Her Majesty's Drawing-Room" are the zenith of ambition, so long are we a nation of servile imitators, of snobs and flunkies; so long are we a libel on the name of Republic, and in danger of losing both the form and spirit of a Government of the people for the people.

So that man will be best to place in the Presidential chair who will best represent the honesty and simplicity which are still dear to the people, and whose wife will most scorn to follow in the footsteps of the women who ruled the French Court, under a Salic law, until the Revolution and the Guillotine became political necessities. Our Government, like tens of thousands of the children born under it, is rapidly dying of French finery, of petty feminine rivalries with Queens and Princesses as to who shall send the largest orders to Worth; and we cannot long keep on in the direction we are now traveling, without reaching the reality of that Monarchy in politics which is so fast transforming our social life. Civil Government is the outgrowth of social institutions; and, if we continue to keep a Court in the White House, we will soon have

A ONE-MAN POWER

at the other end of the Avenue. If the people fail to secure that honesty in the administration of public affairs which is incompatible with monarchical splendor on the part of their chosen servants, they will either become corrupt and supine, or desperate, and appeal to mob-law.

Statesman or no statesman, God grant that the Republican party may choose for its standard-bearer one whom the people shall recognize as an honest man,—a man with the good sense to detect and the nerve to punish official corruption, as the deadliest treason against the nation's life. Let Spain do what she will, and the Vatican do what it will; let them continue with the Lost Cause, and all other powers at their command, if the people have confidence in their representatives the rains may descend and the floods beat upon that house, and it shall stand securely, the glory of its founders, the hope of the world. The only real danger to our State-craft is the ship-worm. Those in charge should empty the hold, introduce furnaces of burning charcoal with plenty of brimstone, then close the hatches, and leave the worms and the fumes to arrange among themselves as to the right of possession.

The people can certainly create an atmosphere in political life which will make official robbery nearly if not quite impossible. They can certainly make it

TOO HOT FOR BRIBERY AND THEFT IN HIGH PLACES.

If those at home felt the scorn of the world as those abroad are compelled to feel it, they would sharpen the arrows of their indignation until they would pierce the self-complacent, alligator-covering of a conscience as tough as even that of George Pendleton or Gen. Babcock.

Even an Englishman or German, with all the certainty of their judicial preceedings, understands that, for want of legal testimony, or through technical blunders, a guilty man may escape the meshes of the law; but that one of whose guilt there is a moral certainty, or one who confesses to a dishonorable act, can continue to be received in the highest social circles of any land, is a something they cannot reconcile with any hypothesis but the total depravity of that land.

A man charged with grave crimes, and escaping conviction by the means employed in the Babcock case, and one who has appropriated to his own use the funds of orphan children of whom he was trustee, are simply, according to European ideas,

MORAL LEPERS,

to be avoided as one avoids small-pox; men whose advances are to be met with the polite stare of surprise, as men who are no longer known among gentlemen; men who may expect to be hooted by the rabble, and treated with open scorn by all respectable people; men who transmit to their children a heritage of shame.

All this may seem hard, but the way of the transgressor ought to be hard; and, if our people were as ready to imitate European aristocracy in their punishment of crime as they are in the style of their dresses and in matters of more currency, no man would think of stealing money to get into good society, or enable his wife and daughters to lead the ton. We must learn to

PUNISH DISHONESTY SOCIALLY AS WELL LEGALLY,

before we can maintain a standard of business and official integrity on a level with that of the most civilized nations of the earth. We have fallen below more in appearance than reality, for there is dishonesty everywhere, but we most avoid the appearance of evil. The honest majority must cease by their supineness to appear as the sympathizers with or partners of rogues and tricksters.

Why has Nature located the brains of the race in the region of frost and snow? To England we owe the framework of our liberties, civil and religious, and to her we go for lessons in jurisprudence, in literature and agriculture; and on the 12th of April, as we passed from Liverpool to London, all her hills were covered and her green hedges flecked with snow. I have traveled all day in an open sleigh in Minnesota, when the mercury has frozen, and made many a winter-journey beside; but

NEVER SUFFERED SO MUCH FROM COLD

as in that ride of six-and-a-half hours, in a first-class Pullman Palace Car. It snowed, and blustered, and stormed for four days after we reached the Metropolis, and there was but one day of sunshine during the ten that we remained; but the people have a degree of security in life and property, of culture and self-respect, unknown to the sunniest climes. Then, for the highest musical advantages, we must needs come here, where we have had eighteen days of plain, steady, unmistakably cold weather,—weather without variableness or shadow of change; no coquetry,—no pretension, such as our American May uses to beguile the unwary into making verses to her charms.

This Leipzig May breaks out in a few hours of sunshine sometimes, but only sometimes. For four days together we once did not see the sun, and for no one whole day have been favored by his rays. There have been a few light showers, and always a cold, steady, penetrating wind, raw and damp; but this is said to be a healthy climate, and it does develop brains. The greatest Oriental scholar in the world lives here, and sits every evening in a beer-saloon, drinking, smoking, and chatting with his friends, sober as a Judge, merry as a child, 73 years old, and a general favorite.

THE HABIT OF SMOKING

appears to be unusual among German men, and I was told that it would be impossible for me to live or travel in Germany on account of the illness which tobacco-smoke always causes me; but I have found that, in all the smoke, there is so little tobacco that it gives me no inconvenience. From the odor, I judge that their cigars and smoking-weed are made of paper steeped in a weak solution of tobacco; and this is no doubt the reason they feel no injurious consequences from its use.

Those who quote the German habit of smoking to prove that the use of tobacco in this way not unhealthful, reason from false premises. The Germans smoke, and smoke, and smoke, by the hour; but they do not smoke tobacco.

JANE GREY SWISSHOLM.

A CARROUSEL.

French Cavalry-Exercises.

Paris Correspondence Boston Advertiser.

For the second time the "Societe Hippique" has given what is called Carrousel Academique on the last day of its exhibition at the Palais de l'Industrie, and never has there been such a rush for cards of admission at 20 francs apiece; and, even thus armed, one could not penetrate into the reserved places, where only those having subscribed from the first had admittance. These reserved tickets were really of moderate price, being 50 francs ($10) for the entire exhibition of nineteen days, which admitted not only one gentleman but two ladies. Ordinary afternoon admittance was 5 francs; but on the last great day it was, as I said, 20, and at last, even at this price, they were refused for want of place. Three thousand supplementary seats had been refused on the previous day, and on Tuesday the Palais de l'Industrie could dispose of 15,000 seats, not including the large number belonging to owners of carriages exposed during the exhibition, whose box-seats brought in on that occasion a famous interest. At 2:30 o'clock our Marechal-President arrived with military punctuality, in grand uniform and decorations, surrounded by his staff-officers and accompanied by La Marechale and their daughter. The Queen of Spain had arrived a few moments before, accompanied by her three daughters, all dressed in white and light blue, and they occupied, of course, the seats of honor on the President's right.

The *Carrousel* is no longer what it was when the crowd rushed to see the King and Princes go through their equestrian quadrille on the square, which still bears its name, but the spectacle offered to us on Tuesday was certainly one of the most imposing sights possible to imagine. The Carrousel opened by the military promenade of eighty officers and sub-officers, splendidly mounted, who were to take part in the display. They then ranged themselves in front of the Marshal's tribune and made the military salute. Then came the exercise of trot and gallop,—and here let me make a remark. Until within the last two years French cavalry officers have been remarkable for bad riding. Their stirrups were always too long (the rule obliging that when they rose on the points of their toes a man's fist could just pass between the saddle and their seat). Then, too, they bent awkwardly forward, and presented altogether a ridiculous appearance. Now an altogether different system has been adopted, and, although Frenchmen of the old school complain that the stirrups are two short, the great and unquestionable improvement in cavalry officers' riding sufficiently proves the contrary; and this reflection calls to mind the criticism which lived its day, which was, that the young officers had taken to heart their Chief's device, "*J'y suis j'y reste!*" (Here I am, and here I stay!) Certain it is, no one was thrown, and no one lost control of his horse.

The Carrousel was opened by thirty picked cuirassiers, dragoons, aud huzzars, who, splendidly mounted, lance in hand, formed the first quadrille, and murmurs of admiration followed their perfect movements and brilliant exercises. The second quadrille was formed exclusively of cadets, dressed with strict military simplicity,—black tunique, silver epaulettes, white breeches, and high boots. They were all mounted upon gray and white horses, whose manes were plaited with white ribbons, and tassels of the same color falling over their frontals. They made much less effect than the preceding quadrille, for the bay and sorrel horses bedecked with red and yellow and gold ribbons (as were the first thirty) naturally make more show. The Chef d'escadron Dutilhe commanded the movements, mounted upon a superb dark bay pure blood thoroughbred; and I noticed many other remarkable fine horses, which I have understood to have been Voyageur bred by Comte Lagrange, Rabagas, once owned by Mr. Andre, and Mon Ami, from the Duke of Hamilton's stable. Decidedly the adoption of pure blood army horses is a settled question. These quadrilles were executed with the utmost grace and precision. *Volte*s and *demi-voltes*, change of direction, march on the haunches, serpentine, etc., all to the measure of dance-inspiring music, and in the presence of really enthusiastic spectators. These were followed by what is called *jeu de bagues*, which consists (something after the fashion of children on wooden horses and armed with little sticks) in passing before the rings at full speed, and capturing one on the end of the lance. Monsieur de Dampierre of the Eighth Cuirassiers won this prize,—a modest traveling-bag. After this exciting exercise came the third quadrille, made up of the best riders and finest horses in the military school. The latter were caparisoned with red and gold, which added much to the brilliant effect. Then came "*la course des tetes*," which consists in the cavalier's riding at full speed in the large circle, sword in hand, and decapitating the twelve pasteboard heads which are ranged at equal distances. A Sweedish officer was most enthusiastically applauded during this exercise, and was at one time thought to be victorious, but a young Sous-Lieutenant—M. Muteau, of the Twentieth Dragoons—finally carried off the prize, an English saddle. The most difficult of the day's exercises seemed to me "*la course du javelot*." Two officers only succeeded in lancing their darts into Medusa's head. M. Debrandt, mounted upon Me Voila, was rewarded for his victory by receiving an opera-glass and enthusiastic applause. After this came the last and best test of French riding. The Cadets went through no end of exercises, of what is technically called *sauteurs en liberte*, and that without stirrups, to the great edification and amusement of every one. A brilliant quadrille terminated the day's pleasure, and at 5:30 all was satisfactorily ended.

How He Fooled Him.

Yesterday morning (says M. Quad) when a citizen entered a Griswold street barber-shop and saw the brush boy sitting there waiting for a victim, he said: "Sonny, a man at the ferry dock wants to see you bad. There's money in it for you." The boy dropped his broom and hastened away, and the man demanded a quick shave. He received one, and had just got outside the shop when the panting boy returned. The lad didn't have a word to say, and the shaved man made no remarks. However, no other man will ever get that brush-boy out of the way in a similar manner.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR.
By Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

QUEBEC.

The Recent Disastrous Conflagration.

Six Hundred Buildings Burned, Involving a Loss of $800,000.

An Emeute with a Religious Basis.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

RUINS OF QUEBEC, May 30.—We have experienced two conflagrations more or less terrible, the first in the order of time, an incendiary outburst of popular fury; the second, a direful visitation of fire. With regard to this latter, the telegraph will have placed you in possession of the more prominent facts long ere this communication reaches you; it remains for me, therefore, to advert to specialties in reference to it not comprised in a condensed dispatch. Before doing so, however, I crave indulgence in a few observations on

THE EMEUTE ALLUDED TO.

In the eastern part of the city, there is a small inclosure, probably of 2 acres in extent, called the Lower Governor's Gârden. The use of the garden has been latterly confined to the students of a Roman Catholic normal school in its immediate vicinity, whose young gentlemen might be seen any day, with book in hand, promenading its walks in the enjoyment of that peculiar exclusiveness characteristic of everything educational or religious, controlled by the Roman Catholic Church. As the place was a public park, its free use was demanded of the City Council,—largely Roman,—and refused by a majority of 14 votes; whereupon, the *Morning Chronicle*, the most influential English paper here, advised recourse to the mob; and the result was, the expensive gates were destroyed, and the garden forcibly, in defiance of law,

OPENED TO THE PUBLIC.

I do not, by any means, regret the result, but the means of its accomplishment. That the ultra conservatism of Quebec should madden those active spirits who came hither from the Old Country or the States, is most rational; and that it is justly chargeable to the influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, every right-thinking man will admit; still, the frenzy of a mob is a thousand times worse, which is a monster that would return us to barbarism by avenues of blood and fire, and all the Communistic horrors of the French Revolution. The clergy hold the key to intellect. There is here no free thought in religion, morals, literature, or mechanics,—not even in the dull domain of unskilled labor. These passive tyrants of the minds of men look on the independent efforts of thought to achieve excellence in any department of human activity as the embryo whose ultimate operations shall be against the Roman Church. They ignore new means of doing the most trivial acts. You will see in the shipyards men sawing timber exactly as shown in Scriptural illustrations of an age considered old by Herodotus. The farming implements are such as Cincinnatus employed. And, in the high arts, their appliances, and, of course, too, their achievements, are marked by paucity and decrepitude.

THE DEADENING POWER OF THE CLERGY

I have thought perhaps attributable to the tendency of learning in general, and particularly to those extreme admirers of the old literature. However it can be explained, the fact exists that any man undertaking an original movement of any kind in Quebec will fail, because no one man can move the mountain of clerical dullness out of his way; and whether he introduce a patent hoe, or attempt to investigate the grounds of Roman belief, the same formidable barrier opposes him, and will certainly crush him. Hence you will see a certain degree of apology for those impatient men, who, weary of the endless wait, strike out boldly for freedom, in the noble belief that perchance they inaugurate the day-spring of progress for Quebec.

THE TERRIBLE FIRE

by which 600 buildings were consumed, at least 5,000 persons cruelly bereft of their homes, and not less than $800,000 worth of property utterly destroyed, commenced in a stable at 4 p. m., May 29. The area burnt over might comprise a mile square. The district is called Montcalm Ward, in honor of the French Governor who, with the British General, Wolf, lost their lives on the Heights of Abraham, 1759. It is bounded on the east by the fortifications and glacis of Old Town, on the west by the Plains of St. Foye, on the north by St. John street, and on the south by that of St. Louis. The structures were nearly all frame, and, except to their owners, of little value, comparatively speaking. I do not suppose a single building was burned that cost $15,000; and a large number could be replaced, all told, for $1,000 each. Owing to the height of this part of the city, a short supply of water permitted the fire-fiend to riot at will amongst the tinder dwellings of the poor; and I saw square after square ingulfed in a vortex of flame, without any effort at extinguishment. The crowd looked on in apathetic dismay whilst home after home, with all its sad, slow years of acquisition, its sacred and happy associations, disappeared in a throe of fire in a few moments. The nonchalance of these Canadians was amazing.

AN INEFFICIENT FIRE DEPARTMENT

is responsible for the spread of this fire. Included in this is also the Water Department. The main conduit to this locality is about 11 inches in diameter. It takes two hydrants to feed a steamer. There is one steamer for Quebec and St. Roche, about 65,000 people. The pressure enables them to carry a stream about 20 feet high. I saw no hook-and-ladder truck on the ground. They were also short of hose in this most trying moment, and were sadly wanting in men and organization. There is no city on the Continent more urgently requiring a good fire-force, and in none is it more deficient. Wood is the favorite building material here. The pavements and the streets are wood. The houses nearly all are constructed of this inflammable substance. These remarks apply to the suburb of Montcalm, which the fire devastated. The old town within the walls is built almost entirely of stone. They have one steamer and ten reels of hose to guard about 6,000 houses in case of fire. It seems a mournful burlesque to observe one of these hose-carriages run to a fire, having attached to it a patent fire-extinguisher, holding, perhaps, 10 gallons of fluid.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Naught now remains of the unfortunate suburb but rows of ghastly chimneys and naked walls of once delightful homes. Their former occupants are in the fields yonder, gathered around a few movables, in stolid silence. I saw no poetical outbursts of despair, but a placid acceptance of a calamity no effusion of feeling could mitigate.

Whilst the conflagration was at its height, a pious old lady hung out the picture of St. Amable on the front of her dwelling. This morning I directed my steps to that vicinity, to observe with joy her house intact, surrounded by masses of ruins.

The owner of a large liquor-store was not so fortunate, albeit he invoked an arm of flesh. During the onward roll of the fiery tide, he stood in front of his door with a huge iron bar, having first entirely closed every ingress to his dwelling, and fought off the firemen, who were intent on sacking his place, with a bravery which astonished me. I saw at a distance a deep-red flame coming from that location. After glancing at St. Amable, as stated, I went thither; but, alas! what once was is no longer; a heap of scorched brick alone remained of the courageous man's defense.

The fiercest battle of man against the fiery element was at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, quite near to which it originated. The priests, in their long, black robes,—which they invariably wear here,—were industriously toiling up long ladders with large buckets of water, which, with the efforts of the faithful without, doubtless saved this fine edifice. An old woman, with a meagre remnant of dilapidated furniture,—to a piece of which she had an old hen tied by the foot,—expressed her gratitude to Heaven for sparing the Convent,—having first looked me fairly in the face. I insinuated that it might have been just as well if God had exchanged the Convent for a couple of hundred of poor men's houses, if indeed God had anything to do with the matter; whereupon, feeling safe, she replied, "Upon my soul, mister, you are right!"

One man had just completed his dwelling. I saw him at night sitting astride of its comb, with a few buckets of water, determined to surrender has all only after a hard fight. This morning I found him rewarded for his night's guard-mount. His house is standing safe, in the midst of smoking ruins, from which, here and there, I observed the burlesque of a hydrant throwing out its tiny spray.

PREVIOUS CONFLAGRATIONS.

The Mayor and principal citizens are now in consultation as to the most efficient means of assuaging the horrors of this calamity. They have precedents. One far more calamitous, on the 28th of May, 1845, in St. Roche's suburb, destroyed 1,500 houses; another, June 28 of the same year, in Upper Town, destroyed about 300 dwellings; and still another, Oct. 14, 1866, about 2,000 houses; and finally, May 24, 1870, about 800 houses were destroyed in the centre of St. Roche's suburb. It is fortunate we are not in the midst of one of those cold northeast rainstorms that occasionally travel hither from the Labradors.

J. C. A.

THE PRINCE'S ANIMALS.

Beasts and Birds Brought Home by Albert Edward.

London Telegraph.

This morning the visitors to the Zoological Gardens will have the opportunity of seeing a considerable proportion of the large collection of birds and animals presented to the Prince of Wales during his recent Indian tour. They arrived yesterday morning, in charge of Mr. C. Bartlett, son of the Superintendent who went to India to supervise their transmission to this country, and who has been wonderfully successful in landing nearly all in a high state of health. The Serapis, the Osborne, and the Raleigh were all requisitioned for the accommodation of between 400 and 500 birds and beasts, constituting the collection which will remain on view under a pavilion specially erected for the purpose in the southeast angle of the Gardens, near the entrance from the Broad walk of the Regent's Park, from which the canvas roof, and the blue and red flags, displaying the Prince's crest, which fly from either end, form prominent objects of view. Two young elephants, which are walking up by easy stages from Portsmouth, and the whole of the passengers by the Raleigh, including two of the finest tigresses in the collection, have yet to reach their temporary sojourn in the society's pleasant garden, so that those who desire to see the whole collection at once will do well probably to defer their visit say to Wednesday, as it will probably be Tuesday evening before all arrive. Of yesterday's arrivals the first to claim attention are two splendid young royal tigers, or, to speak more accurately, a tiger and tigress, named Tom and Minnie, which were in the cages—duly inscribed with labels bearing their names and the Prince of Wales' feathers—in which they made the passage on the forecastle of Her Majesty's ship Serapis. Being yet under a year old they are far from full grown, but the progress they have made so far and their splendid condition give promise of their maturing into animals of the largest size. When seen yesterday, in the midst of the hurry and bustle of their reception, both wore the collar and chain round their necks by which they were regularly led about the decks of the Serapis for exercise. They were bred in confinement, and are singularly tame and docile, even the natural instinct they at first displayed when brought in sight during their daily promenades of deer, goats, and dogs being kept perfectly under control by the rough-and-ready method of the tars of the Serapis, who "clouted their heads" until their behavior became unexceptionable. In striking contrast to these beautiful and playful animals is a younger jungle-born cub, whose mother fell before the Prince's rifle in Nepaul. When quite young it fought desperately with the two natives who captured it after the death of its dam, and its ferocity is growing with its growth. Neither kindness nor severity has the least effect in modifying its chronic condition of deadly hostility to all and sundry who approach its cage, a furious sharl and a display of already formidable teeth being followed by a roar and a dash at the bars of its cage. "Vixen," for such is its appropriate name, had to be provided with a smaller and a stronger cage on the passage, as its furious bounds threatened the destruction of that in which it was at first confined. The two tigresses which have yet to arrive, and which are named "Motee" and "Johaun," were also born wild, and bear a similarly unamiable reputation, for the sailors, who are notorious for their skill in taming and making pets of almost anything, have never been able to get on good terms with either. "Phool Jharri" which is a fine specimen of the cheetah or hunting leopards used in India by the native Princes for running down the antelopes, and whose prowess was witnessed by the Prince near Baroda, must have been tamed to a great extent by his training, but his natural ferocity seems to have reasserted itself, and he spits and snarles at strangers in an eminently unpleasant way, though ready enough to fraternize with young Mr. Bartlett, who soothes his ire by scratching his head. There are two young leopards—as graceful and playful as the young *felida* generally are, though both are not equally trustworthy. One of them, named "Pompey," was born in the Zoological Gardens at Calcutta, is as innocent and full of antics as a kitten; but a cub called "Jack," though harmless enough at present, gives indication of becoming much less companionable. Some fine full-grown leopasds have yet to arrive, and notably one named "Jamboo," presented to the Prince by the sergeants of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment. For unmitigated and relentless ferocity even the orphan tiger-cub must yield the *pas* to a Viverine cat, which is one of the notable objects of the collection. It is of dirty gray color spotted with black, and its intense hatred of everything and everybody is manifested by the most virulent and unceasing demonstrations of hostility. This amiable creature exhibits a peculiarity not unknown amongst bipeds of working himself up occasionally to fits of frantic rage. In one of these tantrums on the passage home it was feared that the savage brute was going mad; but the fit yielded to judicious seclusion in a dark corner. The young elephants are sure to become great popular favorites, for they are lively, intelligent, and wonderfully well educated. On these sagacious little brutes the labor of the tars has not been thrown away, and we may depend that there is good ground for the declaration of their instructors, that "they can do everything but speak." The two which arrived yesterday are black, and not higher than a decent pony; but they are said to have worked their passage home in the Osborne very creditably, for the sailors made them harness out of canvas, and they "took watch and watch" in hauling up ashes from the stoke-hole, each doing the work of eight or ten men. The two coming by road are much larger, though still quite young and equally docile and well-educated. There are four splendid Cashmere goats, with the long, silky hair from which the famous shawls are made, and a couple of four-horned rams, one of the famous fighting breed that exhibited their bellicose qualities before the Prince at Baroda. This Mahratta champion gives frequent indications that such gladiatorial employment did no violence to his natural inclinations, for he had to be tied by the head on his arrival with a length of cord carefully adjusted to keep him out of butting distance from his neighbor, who hails from Cashmere, the country of the shawl goats. The collection of deer and antelopes is very fine, the latter graceful little animals, dark brown on the back and white beneath, with long spiral horns. When all arrive there will be specimens of the Sambur, or largest Indian deer, black buck, gazelle, musk deer and Himalayan chamois. Two miniature specimens of the *Bos indicus*, "gainies," oa Indian bullocks, named "Serapis" and "Taurus," forming a team for drawing a crimson-covered chariot of state, with silver wheels, a young Himalayan bear, and "Gib," a dwarf donkey or Yarkand ghaut, are the principal of the remaining animals which reached the Gardens yesterday. The birds already arrived include the three ostriches, and specimens of most of what may be termed the game-fowl of India. One specimen of these, the Indian black partridges, the Prince will try to acclimatize in the covers at Sandringham, and if he succeeds he will be able to introduce a new feature in sport, for the flight of these birds is altogether different from the flight of our native partridges, and is said to be a much more severe test of the sportsman's skill.

A Sanctum Scrimmage in Nevada.

Winnemucca (Nev.) Register, May 18.

Yesterday afternoon as the editor of this paper was quietly attending to his business, L. A. Buckner came in and excitedly asked: "Are you the editor of this paper?" We answered, "Yes." He then drew a whistler, and pointing in our vicinity snapped it. We instantly threw him down, the stove going over at the same time. We stooped down and began to wipe the floor with his cowardly carcass, not noticing the pistol which he was still trying to use. A printer jumped in and took the pistol from Buckner, when we allowed him to get up and ordered him to go out doors. He picked up a bar of steel about 20 inches long, and undertook to strike us with it, but was prevented by our gentle grip upon his windpipe. In shoving toward the door, we shoved him through the glass, a fragment of which cut a small gash in the editorial scalp. The article that we suppose the superannuated old fool took offense at called no names, and was a matter of common street talk, and was published as an item of news. We shall continue to publish all news items we can come across, regardless of who it hits, and hereafter be prepared to defend ourselves against whoever comes to assassinate us. We retract nothing, nor are we sorry for the mercy shown an "old man." "Lay on Macduff! And damned be he who first cries 'Hold enough!'" The "old man" left his howitzer on the field of battle, and can have the same by calling, proving property, paying damages, and apologizing for his cowardly attempt at assassination. We have been privately informed, and by the best authority, that it is their intention to blow the *Register* office from the spot it occupies, in retaliation for the miserable failure that the "old man" (their selected assassin) made in attempting to extinguish our lamp. One word to the cowardly "secesh" gang who back him: We are willing to meet any of you upon any proposition you may name, for we were born (not South) in a country where fear was not recognized. "Blood, Iago, blood!"

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

A Beautiful Little Place—Its Situation and Antecedents.

Some of Its Prominent Sons—Chicago People and Products.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., May, 1876.—A twelve hours' rush across Indiana in a comfortable "sleeper" brings one from Chicago to Louisville with the minimum amount of vexation of spirit and weariness of the flesh. A glance up the Ohio at the latter point, as the train rolls across the great suspension bridge above the rapids reveals the fact that the "Falls City" has lost its prestige as a steamboat rendezvous. The iron-horse has played the mischief with steamboat interests, and where, in the palmy days before the War, a navy of floating palaces could be seen lying at the wharves, one now beholds a half-dozen or so packets,—solitary and mournful reminders of "a day that is done."

Fifteen hours of additional rolling towards the summer brings the traveler to this

GEM OF THE SOUTH

sitting in its beauty in the midst of the eternal hills. The transition from a land where "winter still lingers in the lap of spring" to one where the balmy breezes are redolent with the perfume of flowers, and the green foliage of fully-awakened summer everywhere rests the grateful eye, is a delightful one, and renders the pleasure-seeker prone to tarry amid such surroundings. Nor does Nature alone tempt him to prolong his stay. Huntsville has ever been famed for its hospitality as for its beauty, and still sustains that reputation unimpaired. In 1871, the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church was here entertained in so perfect a manner that the Reverend Fathers were completely captured. And within the last few weeks the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Alabama has experienced the same treatment.

THE TOWN

is admirably situated on a rising ground environed by hills 800 to 1,000 feet high,—outlying foothills of the Blue Ridge, extending across the entire northern portion of this State, south of and parallel to the Tennessee River. To an eye wearied of the monotonous levels of Cook County, the blue hills, limiting the vision on every hand, thickly clothed with cedar, beech, and oak, are a most refreshing sight, and are not soon tired of. Right in the centre of the town, and at one side of the public square—that sine-qua-non in Southern towns—the celebrated "Big Spring" issues from a precipitous bluff, affording a choice bit of rugged scenery, and furnishing the town with an abundant supply of pure water, which is made accessible to all residents by pumping-works.

Huntsville is a place of about 6,000 inhabitants, on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and came into existence with the present century, forming a rallying point in the early days for the settlers of Northern Alabama. It has always been the most important town in the northern portion of the State, and, in the days before the War, was a place of considerable wealth. That little "unpleasantness" did much to

IMPOVERISH ITS PEOPLE,

who look back with fond regret on the happy days when their wealthy men could be counted by the score, and their merchants did business on a generous scale. A north-and-south railroad has long been desired to break up the monopoly exercised by the Memphis & Charleston Road, which has always discriminated against this town in freights. That desideratum seemed attainable years ago, when a road was built south from Nashville; but it went to the west by way of Decatur, and Huntsville was left out in the cold. More recently it was hoped that Cincinnati's great railroad enterprise would reach the South in this direction; but that, too, goes by "on the other side."

When Gen. Buell, in the spring of 1862, marched southward from Nashville, to arrive just in time to turn the fortunes of the day at "Shiloh," he detached a large force under Gen. Mitchell for the occupation of Huntsville; and, in the early days of April, the blue-coats made their first appearance, marching down the northern pike. In the latter part of the same summer, this force was withdrawn, and for a year the good people were uninterrupted in their Southern proclivities. In July of 1863, Gen. Granger again occupied the place, and held it, with a single interruption, until the close of the War. In November of 1864, Gen. Forrest was on a rapid retreat from Tennessee, and, being hard pressed by the Federal forces, sent Gen. Buford with detachment to

THREATEN HUNTSVILLE,

and cause a diversion. One pleasant afternoon, the quiet of the little town was somewhat disturbed by the appearance of Buford's cavalry on the hills to the northwest, and the demand for an immediate surrender, with the alternative of bombardment. Great was the excitement up at the little fort on the crowning elevation of the town, and there was "hurrying in hot haste" of couriers and orderlies. The result was a refusal to comply with the modest request, and the flight of several shells from the fort in token of defiance. In the meantime, Federal troops had been massed at Huntsville for its defense, and, Forrest's ruse having succeeded so admirably, the detachment was withdrawn, and Uncle Sam left in peaceable possession of the town.

Huntsville has been the home of some of

OUR MOST NOTED POLITICIANS,

and, in ante-bellum days, its Bar was rather distinguished for its ability and eloquence. James G. Birney—that forerunner in the Abolition movement—was for years a resident of the place, and a man prominent in his profession. Here he spent the best years of his life, until, under the pressure of public opinion, he slowly found his way Northward, to become the first Abolition candidate for the Presidency in the "Coon-Skin and Hard-Cider" campaign of 1839, receiving 7,059 votes, and again in 1844, receiving 62,300 votes as the candidate of the "Liberty Party." Jere Clemens, of Huntsville, a man of most brilliant parts, though of somewhat erratic genius, was the first representative of his State in the United States Senate, where, for years, he sustained a reputation for ability, until his pronounced views in opposition to Secession caused his retirement from public life. As a writer, he wielded a masterly pen, and his experience during the war for Texan independence, through which he served, furnished materials for one of the most fascinating of American novels. But "Bernard Lile," like many other productions deserving a better fate, has become a portion of forgotten history, and doubtless could not now be found on any bookseller's shelves. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, another of Huntsville's sons

ACHIEVED A NATIONAL NOTORIETY

by a speech second only to Alexander Stephens' famous corner-stone deliverance. Leroy Pope Walker, at that time Secretary-of-War for the Confederacy, on hearing of the fall of Sumter, exclaimed, as he pointed to the "stars and bars," "I will prophesy that the flag that now flaunts the breeze here will float over the dome of the Capitol at Washington before the 1st of May."

Gen. Walker is now practising his profession as a lawyer in Huntsville, and is considered the ablest member of her Bar. In pleading he is fervid and impetuous, carrying his jury away with a flood of eloquence,—a true representative of the olden time when eloquence went for something in the Courts. Parker Crittenden, who obtained such notoriety a few years ago through his tragical death at the hands of Laura Fair, was a Huntsville boy, and stood high as a lawyer.

Go where one will,

CHICAGO PEOPLE

will be sure to turn up. The Huntsville Hotel is now kept by a Chicago man,—Mr. C. S. Munson, formerly of the Sherman House,—who has wandered down this way within the last year. A number of Chicagoans have been spending several months in this delightful sanitarium, to whom THE TRIBUNE has been a regular and welcome companion, serving admirably to bridge over 600 miles of distance.

Chicago products do not figure largely here, Philadelphia being the principal source of supply to this region. I notice, however, James S. Kirk's familiar brand in the line of soap; and am told that all sash, blinds, and doors come from Chicago and Milwaukee. The new Methodist Chuch—the handsomest of six church-edifices here—was fitted up by a Chicago house.

THE PEOPLE OF THIS SECTION,

in common with the rest of the South, are slow in coming round to the basis of self-support. Cotton still rules supreme, and "hog and hominy" are still purchased from other sections, instead of being products of the soil. Many far-sighted individuals are endeavoring to bring about a better and more healthy state of things; but the old-timers fondly cling to "the ways their fathers trod," and reform is slow and difficult. Immigration, by infusing new life and new ideas, would help this region wonderfully.

J. J. HALSEY.

The New Sultan's $60,000 Wife.

New York Times.

The new Sultan was married a few years ago to a beautiful Circassian slave, who was purchased for the sum of £12,000. She was taken to Constantinople at a very early age, and was taught all the accomplishments that could be acquired in that metropolis. When she arrived at a marriageable age she was reckoned to be the most beautiful and elegant lady in all the Turkish Empire. This lady has borne Mehemet Murad several children, and it is said that he has devoted much care and attention to their education. He is said to be a fanatic, but rather disposed to be liberal in his views.

ST. NICHOLAS.

One of the most charming features of a summer in New York is its delightfully-refreshing breeze, which makes it comfortable day and night. This, with the splendid hotel accommodations that are to be had at the famous St. Nicholas, gives it a just claim to be truely considered the most delightful of summer resorts.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—At the residence of her parents, 334 North Franklin-st, on Saturday evening at 6 p. m., Minnie J. Murray, aged 20 years.

Funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

ARNOLD—At Waukegan, June 3, of diphtheria, Belle J. Arnold, only daughter of W. H. and E. F. Arnold, aged 13 years and 11 months.

Funeral at residence, Waukegan, Monday, June 5, at 3 p. m, Friends of family invited.

NEAMES—June 3, Ethel, youngest child of John C. and Virginia Neames, aged 16 months.

Funeral Monday, June 5, from 569 West Adams street, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Albany (N. Y.) papers copy.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FURST & BRADLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Sulky Hay Rakes, and R. R. Scrapers. 57 to 63 North Desplaines-st.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Tuesday, June 6, 1876.

Extensive Auction Trade Sale of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

Among the special features for our next regular sale we beg to note the following:

A large and well-assorted stock of Custom-Made

CLOTHING

in Men's and Boys' wear, the sizes, quality, and workmanship of which we guarantee first-class.

An extensive line of HATS and CAPS, including every variety of Men's and Boys' Fine Straw Hats in the Latest Styles. Fine Wool and Fur Hats, etc.

A new and complete line of TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Shears, etc., and a fine display of Plated Goods in Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc. Also, Hardware, Saws, Hammers, etc.

Large line Linens, including Table-Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Crash, etc.

A miscellaneous stock, comprising Fancy Cassimeres, Shirtings, Cottonades, Jeans, Kid Gloves in great variety, Hosiery, Gent's Neck Wear, Suspenders, Overalls, Overshirts, Dress Shirts, Underwear, Umbrellas, Lace Shawls, Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, etc.; Brushes, Belts, Wallets, Fans, Laces, Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Pins, etc.

A RETAILER'S STOCK,

slightly damaged, will also be closed.

Sale at 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Carpets.

The attention of the Trade is invited to our Trade Sales of Carpets, held every Tuesday.

On Tuesday, June 6, we shall close out 76 Rolls Ingrains, Hemps, &c.

Sale at 1 o'clock p. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Extra Fine Display of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Will be made at our Auction Sale of Wednesday June 7, and the goods MUST GO.

G. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall offer extra inducements to purchasers in Parlor and Chamber Sets in every style, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Springs, Rocking-Chairs, Hall Trees, What-Nots, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Baby Carriages, Oilcloth Carpets, Refrigerators, Ice-Chests, etc. At 11 o'clock, Carriages, Buggies, and Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

VALUABLE

Modern Oil Paintings

AT

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE,

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

COMMENCING

Monday Morning, June 5, at 10 o'clk,

Afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, AT SAME HOURS.

Positively to close, without limit or reserve, a catalogue of

96 Choice Works of Art

By distinguished American and Foreign Artists.

Every Picture elegantly mounted in a

Fine Gold Gilt Frame,

Which in all cases will be sold with the Painting. This is, without any exception, the finest collection of Oil Paintings the Chicago public have had an opportunity of buying at

Unreserved Auction Sale,

And well worthy the attention of art buyers.

The sale commences Monday morning. Pictures on exhibition morning of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
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By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE OF

$20,000 WORTH

Of Unredeemed Pledges

Consisting of a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Double-Barreled Breech-Loading Guns, Revolvers, Opera and Field Glasses, Clocks, Diamond, Emerald, Sapphire, Cameo, and Coral Jewelry, Solid Gold Chains and Jewelry, Solid Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c., the same having been deposited with Mr. A. Goldsmid, Pawnbroker, 90 East Madison-st., as collateral security, and will be sold at auction, to pay advances and charges, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., on TUESDAY, June 6, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Parasols, Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF

Household Furniture, Carpets,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, 100 Black Walnut Centre-Tables. At salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., Saturday, June 10, 9:30 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.

2,000 CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, at 9:30 o'clock. Also 500 DOZEN COLORED SHOES.

No Reserve on Sample-Cases.

Auction sale of Chromos, Mirrors, &c., on Monday evening, June 5, at Mrs. J. Baty's Picture Frame Establishment, 708 West Lake-st., commencing at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 30.

GRENADINES.

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BROTHERS.

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Of our own importati[on]

100 pcs Black Grena[dines]
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Fifty pieces Silk and ... Mexican Grenadines in ... Blue, Bottle Green, Seal ... and Plum at $1.15, cost ... to import, the best barga... have offered yet.

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